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WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CLAIM FOR MONEY AND HONOR.

SOME STRONG POINTS AGAINST THE RELIEF BILL MADE BY SENATOR LOGAN—PORTER'S CONDUCT AND CLAIM SCATHINGLY DENOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gen. Logan continued in the Senate to-day his argument against the Fitz John Porter bill. The earnestness of the speaker, his clear interpretation of the law, his outspoken denunciation of the bill, the ease with which he has overthrown all who have sought to oppose him, and the presence of a crowd of attentive listeners, have combined to make this debate very impressive and the scene upon the floor more dramatic than any that has occurred during this session. The galleries were crowded again to-day, and many members of the House and other privileged persons had seats in the chamber. Among these were the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Garfield. In the gallery, surrounded by his friends, sat Fitz John Porter, eagerly listening to the man who, in ringing tones, scathingly denounced the bill as being a measure for patching up a broken reputation by a gift of $60,000.

Gen. Logan stood in the centre of the chamber, and his attitude, as well as his words and emphatic gestures, expressed his confidence in his strength and his determination to place the whole matter clearly before the Senate. Before resuming his argument upon the legal points involved, he declared that Mr. Randolph's statement about Gen. McDowell's testimony could not be supported by facts or documents, and allowed Mr. Randolph to reply. The latter, in his answer, covered so much ground and read so many pages from the records of the court-martial and Board of Review, that Gen. Logan became impatient. At last he insisted upon resuming his speech, and a colloquy ensued, which was marked by sharp passages. So many documents had been read that it was hard for the visitors in the galleries to discover the merits of the question involved; but Gen. Logan declared that Mr. Randolph had succeeded in showing nothing which could be considered a support for his assertions, and said that he would endeavor to prevent the case from going before the country on false and manufactured testimony. Although he had intended to confine his remarks to the legal aspect of the case, he would now give notice that he would examine the evidence, because it had been distorted, and would make it so clear that Porter's intent to disobey orders could not be mistaken. Later in the day he described Porter as a man claiming that his honor had been injured, but who came to Congress with an outstretched hand, saying that $60,000 would repair the breach. If he sought only the healing of his honor he could apply to the President for a pardon, but this course he would not take because the President's pardon did not carry $60,000 with it. He had been told that Porter had made no application to the President for a pardon.

Mr. Kernan interposed some questions, but after a short conversation with the speaker he retired discomfited, as Senator Hill was compelled to do yesterday. The suggestions made by Mr. Kernan were based upon the impression that the bill provided for the annulling of the court martial's sentence and a review of the case. Gen. Logan showed how erroneous this view was, and declared that the bill virtually provided for nothing beyond a gift of $60,000. It was a measure by which it was proposed to walk blindly over the law which applied to the case and put $60,000 in the pocket of Porter, for work which Porter had never done. "The country," said Gen. Logan sarcastically, "will like to see this done," and he emphasized this remark by a suggestive gesture over his left shoulder, which the audience quickly interpreted. Before taking up the thread of his remarks where it had been dropped, he kindly advised Mr. Kernan to read bills and become acquainted with their contents before attempting to argue upon them.

When the open session came to an end to give place to executive session, the speaker had materially strengthened his position, and shown a remarkable familiarity with the law and the facts in the case. As yet there are no indications that a champion of equal power will enter the lists against him.

THE EXACTIONS OF PILOTS.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST COMPULSORY PILOTAGE BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The hearing before the House Committee on Commerce in relation to the bills abolishing compulsory pilotage began to-day. Several gentlemen were introduced by James A. Van Brunt, of New-York, and they made short arguments in favor of the proposition. The first speaker was William W. Goodrich, who was introduced as a representative of the merchants of New-York City. After sketching the history of pilot regulations in New-York, he characterised compulsory pilotage as the last relic of barbarism on the statute-books, and condemned any law which made it possible for pilots to stand at the gateway of the American commercial Metropolis, and say, "Stand and deliver." The system was bad in principle and in effect, and sustained by class legislation of the most odious kind. Affidavits were submitted to show the practices of Hell Gate pilots, whom, he compared to the robber Barons of the Rhine, who once levied toll upon passing vessels. To illustrate the injustice of discrimination, he chose two ships, lying side by side in New-York Harbor, exactly alike, and carrying the same cargo. One of these could go to San Francisco, and was not compelled to take a pilot, while the other, bound for Havana, must pay $2,800 a year for pilotage in the port of New-York alone, her master getting only $2,400 a year for his services. Eight thousand foreign-going ships arrived in New-York in 1879, and 25,000 coasters, who were not bound to take pilots. He challenged proof that the coasters met with more accidents than the ships from foreign ports. The merchants asked for the removal of a burden upon commerce, which was already having a powerful influence in depressing maritime interests. Mr. Goodrich reproduced many of the statistics which he recently used in his argument at Albany.

Capt. Dean, of Taunton, Mass., a practical coaster, showed that where compulsory pilotage had been abolished there was no scarcity of pilots, and denounced the exactions made at Wilmington, Galveston, and other Southern ports. The Government had, at great expense, made the water-ways plain by lights and buoys, and the law which compelled payment for unnecessary service should be repealed. At most ports the tug-boats, which bore better pilots than could be found elsewhere, went out further from the shore than the pilots whom the law supported in their piratical exactions. There was no necessity for pilots at Hell Gate.

Charles Lawrence, President of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association of Philadelphia, argued that Congress could establish a Universal Pilotage law, and asserted that a vessel is often compelled to pay one-eighth of her net annual earnings to pilots for services not rendered. To the proposition that pilots must be supported because they are necessary for the safety of life and property, he answered that the necessity for pilots is becoming less apparent every year, owing to the efforts of the Government to make the coast plain by surveys, charts, buoys, and lights. With regard to competition, he could not see why men in this profession, like those in others, should not take their chances. In conclusion, he asked the committee whether it would join the locusts, and assist in the extermination of vessel-owners, or help the latter to healthy life again. Statements were submitted, which showed that the pilots in Southern ports frequently earned as much from one vessel in three days as the Captain secured [illegible] in three months. [illegible] Brunswick, Ga., were 50 per cent. of all the port charges at these places, amounting to $145, while the owner received for the whole trip $480.

J. Ernest Miller, of the Maritime Association of New-York, declared that compulsory pilotage was one of the greatest burdens against which American vessel-owners had to contend in many of the Southern States, which had hardly any tonnage of their own. The impression seemed to exist that it was right to plunder vessels from other States in this way. He owned portions of many vessels, but this property yielded only 8 per cent. without insurance or repairs. These would cost about 18 per cent. But the owners were unable to pay for insurance. He thought the committee could plainly see how our maritime interests must decline under these conditions. Compulsory pilotage might have been necessary many years ago, before tugs were plenty in every harbor ready to tow vessels in and out for less money than pilots charge. It was not right to impose the pilot tax upon a coastwise vessel when its owner became more enterprising and went into foreign trade. "You can't imagine," said he, "how burdensome the exactions at Hell Gate are." The pilots there, he continued, did not wish to render service, but preferred to collect half the pilotage, because more money could be made in that way. A vessel was mentioned which earned only $150 in three years, but paid $1,200 to pilots in that time. The pilots at Sandy Hook did not deny that they received $3,500 annually, which far exceeded the salary of a master of a vessel.

Mr. Lincoln appeared as the representative of the New-England Ship-owners' Association and the Allan Line to Glasgow. He argued against the maintenance of high rates, and claimed that the competition which would follow the abolition of compulsory pilotage would not only lower the rates, but would result in retaining the best pilots in service, and in throwing out the inefficient ones, who ought to go out of the business. Vessel-owners could be expected to look out for their own interests and to favor measures of safety. The fact that they were united in opposing compulsory pilotage showed that competition would not impair the efficiency of the pilot service.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow. The Hell Gate pilots have sent E. M. Parey to appear before the committee in their behalf.

BILLS, CLAIMS, AND TALK.

A MAMMOTH COMMERCIAL SCHEME—THE INDIAN TERRITORY BILL—M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mr. Wallace introduced in the Senate to-day a bill incorporating T. Haskins Dupuy, S. L. M. Barlow, C. F. Woerishoffer, J. H. Rutter, George M. Pullman, Henry G. Stebbins, and others as a company to be known as the "United States Finance and River Platte Valley Improvement Company, Limited." This company is empowered to construct, maintain, lease, and operate railroads and any works of improvement—industrial, manufacturing, or mining—in the Argentine Republic, and other States of South America, to build steam-boats and navigate them, to issue bonds, bills of lading, and letters of credit, and to buy and sell bullion and bills of exchange. Its capital is to be $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each, and this may be increased by a vote of two-thirds of the stock. Gentlemen interested in the proposed company are in the city, and will be heard to-morrow by the House Committee on Commerce. They have secured important concessions from the Governments of Colombia, Peru, and other South American and Central American States, among which is the exclusive right to build and operate a telegraph line which will furnish the much-needed direct communication between the United States and South America, and render it unnecessary hereafter to pay the heavy cost of communication by way of Portugal. These gentlemen ask nothing from the United States except a charter.

The action of the Senate Committee on Territories, in favor of the Vest bill, which provides for the establishment of courts in the Indian Territory, and which is regarded as a long step in the direction of opening the Territory to settlement, is in accordance with Mr. Vest's emphatically expressed views on this subject, and induced Senator Carpenter to introduce in the Senate to-day, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has any right to make the Indian Territory a separate judicial district and organize a court or courts therein, and if so what jurisdiction ought to be conferred upon said courts. The committee is asked to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, so many of whose constituents seem to be in favor of forcibly opening the Territory, insisted that the resolution should go to the committee of which he is Chairman, and which has virtually answered the inquiry already by its support of the Vest bill. But Mr. Carpenter contended that the Judiciary Committee should have it, whereupon Mr. Garland's objection to the present consideration of the resolution carried it over in accordance with the rules.

William McGarrahan has renewed his contest of over 20 years standing with the New-Idria Mining Company, for the possession of the Panoche Grande tract, now occupied by that company, and has had introduced into the House a bill to refer the whole controversy to the Court of Claims, with the right to appeal to the United States courts, the several claimants to bring suit against the United States. The bill is pending before the Committee on Private Land Claims, and to-day Col. Michael L. Woods appeared before the committee on behalf of McGarrahan. Col. Woods argued that the testimony showed that the New-Idria Company had originally claimed 3,000 or 4,000 acres; then it reduced its claim to 1,920 acres, located under California school land warrants; then it claimed 480 acres under the Mining laws, which claim was rejected in 1870, after which a motion for a rehearing was made, which was finally denied by Secretary Schurz on the 26th of last July; then William Neely Thompson located 20 acres under the Mining laws, for which Secretary Schurz granted a patent a few weeks ago, notwithstanding his knowledge of the pendency of the bill before Congress. Col. Woods also argued that the New Idria Company, in securing a patent, has not won a substantial victory, as the 20 acres are of little value without a portion of the adjoining timber lands. The property being reserved to the grantee until a final rejection of his grant, by the act of Congress in 1851, in pursuance of the terms of the treaty, is not subject to entry by any one. Consequently, the New Idria Company has been a trespasser from the beginning. Its application to enter as public lands the valuable mines which it has been working so long having been rejected by Secretary Schurz, it was claimed that the company is liable, either to McGarrahan or the Government, for the immense treasure which it has taken from these mines, said to cover over $12,000,000.

Mr. Converse has introduced a bill in the House providing that any person who has invented or discovered, by his own industry and expense, a process or system of accounts, may obtain a patent for it as an improvement in an art, and that the inventor or discoverer of a form or forms composed of printed matter and ruled lines, or ruled lines only, on the pages of a book, to be written or printed on, which add to the book's value as an article of merchandise, may obtain a design patent therefor.

The House Committee of Ways and Means gave a hearing to-day to the manufacturers of quinine, who desire the duty on the imported article technically known as "sulphate of quinia," which was removed by act of Congress during the special session, to be restored. Messrs. A. H. Jones and H. B. Rosenbarten, of Philadelphia, and C. T. White and D. C. Robbins, of New-York, manufacturers of sulphate and other salts of quinia, made arguments before the committee in support of their memorial. The points made were that the law removing the duty was hurriedly passed through Congress, without giving them any opportunity to be heard; that it went into immediate effect, affording them no opportunity to prepare for the change, and that while the duty upon imported quinine has been removed, the articles from which it is manufactured are still taxed—fusel-oil paying a duty of $2 per gallon; alcohol, $1 70 per gallon; soda ash, ¼ cent per pound; and cinchona bark, 10 per cent. ad valorem. To offset these duties and taxes, they argued that a duty be imposed upon foreign sulphate of quinia, to enable them to compete with foreigners, whose Governments have guarded their interests most carefully, and who have, in consequence, great advantages over the American manufacturers. They also presented a memorial, signed by druggists and dealers of 48 cities in various parts of the country, favoring an import duty on foreign quinine of at least 10 per cent. ad valorem. The memorial sets forth that the continued manufacture of sulphate of quinia in this country is a matter of great consequence to the people at large; that the American article is uniformly of excellent quality and superior to the imported, and should, as a matter of policy, be protected. A large number of letters from physicians and druggists were also offered as cumulative testimony to the statements set forth in the memorial.

A hearing was given by the Ways and Means Committee this morning, upon a memorial signed by 200 or more merchants and manufacturers, praying that the prohibitory duties now levied upon chrome iron ore and bi-chromate of potash may be removed, "in order that the large industrial pursuits of our country may be encouraged and enabled better to compete with England and Germany for the trade offered by Brazil, South and Central America, Cuba, &c., and to cheapen to our own people as well the cost of nearly all wearing apparel and many articles of household apparel." The memorialists urge that chrome iron ore is entirely crude, and bi-chromate of potash is used as a material in dyeing cotton and wool by nearly all the manufacturers of the country, and as the basis for all chemical colors essentially the same as indigo, logwood, and other dyestuffs which are now exempt from duty.

THE STAR SERVICE ABUSES.

A CENSURE ADDED TO THE DEFICIENCY BILL—TWICE AS MUCH MONEY DEMANDED BY BRADY AS IS NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reported the star route deficiency bill to the Senate, with several amendments, one of which consists of a preamble in the following language: "Whereas, there is a deficiency in the appropriations made by Congress, for the star postal service of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, caused by the Post Office Department disregarding the law which prohibits the expenditure of money in excess of appropriation, or making of contracts which involve the Government for the payment of money in excess of appropriation, which deficiency, unless supplied, threatens to deprive the people of the necessary mail services to which they are entitled." In its amended form the bill does not change the amount of money voted by the House, but the clause directing the Postmaster-General to cut off the allowances made for "expedition of service," on every route where such allowance exceeds $2,500 per annum, was stricken out, and a proviso inserted in the following words: "That the Postmaster-General shall not hereafter have the power to extend any contract either now existing or hereafter, given to a rate of pay exceeding 50 per centum of the contract as originally let." While this proviso would prevent such scandalous extravagance as has marked the past administration of the postal service in the matter of star routes, it does nothing in the direction of correcting the abuses shown to have been practiced by Gen. Brady, and which, if not corrected, will be continued by virtue of existing contracts, until the end of the current contract term, which runs to June 30, 1882. The proviso inserted by the House would cut off at once these extravagant allowances, and, while the immediate affect would be to make the Government liable for one month's pay for discontinuing the contracts, in the end it would result in a large saving to the Treasury. Take, for instance, the Fort Yuma route, on which an increase of $165,000 per annum was allowed for expedition of service. If that contract is continued for two years, the Government will be required to pay $230,000 without a fair return for the money expended, whereas, should the proviso inserted in the House bill prevail, that service could be discontinued by paying a penalty of less than $14,000. The Senate committee seem not to have realized the fact that the abuses which they have so emphatically condemned in their preamble are to continue in full force and effect for two or three years, unless the corrective is applied. The prohibition made by the Senate Committee in reference to the conduct of the star service in the future is proper and timely, but that prohibition should be coupled with the House provision, applying the knife to the ulcer, and not brought forward as a substitute for it.

Figures were obtained to-day from the Sixth Auditor, who has charge of the Post Office accounts, which clearly show that the amount voted by the House—$970,000—is ample to cover the deficiency, and yet the Post Office Department, with these figures at their command, if not in their actual possession, made a demand upon Congress for $1,700,000, under a threat of stopping the entire star service of the country. The Sixth Auditor's figures show that for the six months ending Dec. 31 last the actual cost of the star service was $3,279,933, and for the six months ending June 30 next the Auditor estimates that the service would cost, conducted according to existing contracts, $3,602,767, making the total expenses for the year $6,882,700. To this sum must be added to the first six months, $172,838, which amount is due and unpaid, making the aggregate cost of the service for the year $7,055,538. The regular appropriation made for this service was $5,900,000, and the amount named in the pending deficiency bill is $970,000, making a total of $6,870,000. The difference between these two lines of figures furnished by the Sixth Auditor is $185,538, which represents the actual deficiency that will exist on June 30 if the star service is continued on the present basis. But even this small deficiency is apparent rather than real, because the fines and penalties imposed upon contractors for failures will amount to over $200,000 during the fiscal year. So it will be seen that when Gen. Brady induced Postmaster-General Key to demand from Congress, under threat of stopping the mails, $1,700,000, and to certify that that large amount will be required to continue the service on star routes, he must have known that the sum was nearly double what would be required. If he did know this fact, he deliberately deceived the Postmaster-General, thereby causing the head of the department to place himself in a ridiculous attitude before the country. If he did not know it, but accepted the figures upon which his estimates were based from contractors for large routes which had been increased in service and expedition by his order, instead of getting the figures from the Sixth Auditor, it furnishes additional evidence of the urgent necessity of securing another man to take Gen. Brady's place in the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

CUBA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—In reply to a request by a Cuban Senator in Madrid, the Minister of the Colonies has sent a statement of the actual debt of Cuba to the last dates existing in the Ministry of the Colonies. The entire gold indebtedness is $126,816,415; in bank bills, $45,300,076. According to the last advices received here, nothing has been resolved upon regarding the loan for the Island of Cuba. Although the Minister of the Colonies is occupied with this question, and several representatives of foreign houses have made him propositions, nothing will be settled upon before the project of the estimates for Cuba are finished and laid before the Cortes. Rumors are current here that all the principal authorities are to be changed, Gen. Loma being spoken of as the successor of Gen. Blanco.

MAINE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3.—Wallace R. White, the person charged with attempting to bribe Messrs. Swan and Harriman to give up their seats in the Fusion Legislature, was examined before the Legislative Committee to-day, and *denied the statements that he paid money* to either Swan or Harriman to induce them to resign their seats. He had interviews with both of them, in which they intimated their intention to resign their positions, and White highly commended their intentions, assisting in the preparation of the papers in either case, but neither gave nor offered money as an inducement therefor or for any other purpose.

THE PRESIDENCY IN OHIO

GRANT THE STRONGEST AMONG REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

THE SHERMAN "BOOM" LOSING ITS HEADWAY—DIFFICULTIES UNDER WHICH BLAINE'S LABORS—GEN. GRANT'S FRIENDS INCREASING IN NUMBER—CHANCES OF WASHBURNE AND GARFIELD.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—During the past two or three weeks, amid the "booming" of various candidates in this State, an attempt has been made to ascertain as nearly as possible the real political situation on the Republican side. That there has been a decided change—several changes, in fact—during that time does not admit of question, and that there is room for many more between the present time and the day set for holding the Republican Convention is equally true. The only thing that can be arrived at and noted by the careful observer is the general drift of public sentiment. There is no better place than the capital, while the Legislature is in session, to gain such information. The representatives are in close communication with their constituents, and very free to give what information they possess. The people themselves have been visited in many portions of the State, and they have been talked with. From a sort of general note-book of these visits and talks, the following deductions are made:

Any remarks on the Presidential situation in this State would be incomplete if they overlooked the chances of the present Secretary of the Treasury. He is "an Ohio man," of course, and all things being equal, would, undoubtedly, be what is commonly termed, "a favorite son." He is very far from this, however, as things now stand, and it is by no means overstating the matter to say that his name will probably not be presented for the usual "complimentary vote." Had things gone as they usually do go politically, he would have undoubtedly made his point. The men who control the caucuses in each county of the State are, almost to a man, in some way indebted either by past, present, or promised patronage, to Mr. Sherman. Had the matter assumed the "still-hunt" shape, these men would have fixed matters all right for their candidate. This was undoubtedly the intention of the managers. Their first move, dictated directly from Washington, was to get an early meeting of the Central Committee of the State, and through this get the State Committee. The effort to carry out this somewhat desperate plot was a failure, and the whole matter was exposed some time ago in an interview with Chairman Conger. This movement put the friends of other candidates on the alert, and from that time forward they have been busily at work, and the Sherman interest has been gradually losing ground. The combination of the three ancient rivals and enemies—Foster, Garfield, and Sherman—into the famous tripartite arrangement, never took place until the Senatorial fight, which elected Gen. Garfield, was over. It was claimed by Sherman's friends that they would help elect *Garfield, and that he should* turn his influence with them. Garfield's friends now say that there were only three or four votes in the whole Legislature that came to them by the bargain, and that Gen. Garfield has more than paid for these by his letter to Senator Horr, in which he gave a quasi indorsement of Sherman. They say that they are not bound to do anything further, unless they feel disposed. The whole Sherman movement is at a stand-still, so far as can be ascertained. Gov. Foster recently said that he greatly regretted that anything like "booms" had been started for any candidate in the State. This, coming from the gentleman who acted as Chairman of the Sherman "boom," would indicate that he considered the affair a failure.

Next after Sherman, in the order of "booming," came Blaine. The managers of the Blaine movement advertised it more fully, made it a State affair, and decidedly eclipsed the Sherman men in noise, numbers, and notoriety. The men at its head are smart, enthusiastic, wide awake, and determined. But they are, if there is any difference, more open to criticism than the Sherman men. It is safe to say that they are generally those who are dissatisfied with the general order of things. They are fault-finders, sore-heads, and disappointed office-seekers, to a large extent men who were not, in their own estimation, properly recognized under the Grant régime, and who have been in some way or other neglected by Sherman in the construction of his machine. But this is not all that is bound to stand in the way of Mr. Blaine in the matter of obtaining the support of the Ohio delegation. There is much more opposition to him in the rural districts and among the Granger and small shipping interests than almost any one supposes who has not paid special attention to the subject. Whether true or not, Senator Blaine is held responsible for the great railroad legislation that has gone forward for many years. Said a prominent Granger yesterday: "Everything has been done for the two extremes. Great railroad grants have been made at the public expense to railroads that will never pay of themselves in the far West. They have been protected by special laws and special charters. The East has been looked after in one way and another, and if it is not found possible to grant them special legislation, the very nature of things is such that they receive special advantages from the great capitalists, who are their managers. All this is to the direct disadvantage of the people of all this great central region. It has been so that shipping could be done just as cheaply from some far Western point to the sea-board as from local points in Ohio. Our land is higher in price here because it is supposed to be located nearer market, but, in fact, we are obliged to pay more, in certain instances, to get our produce into the market than we would if it was raised on the fertile prairies of Iowa. The very fact that, as I am informed, the people of the far West indorse Blaine convinces us more than anything else, perhaps, that he has favored them. In fact his record will show this. Then, his action in regard to the Chinese shows that he has been trying to curry favor with the Pacific States, and this would injure him much with us." Such sentiments as the above are going the rounds very largely.

During all the booms and counter-booms, there has been very little said of Gen. Grant. It would be hard to tell who are his managers. There are a few stalwart newspapers that are understood to favor him, prominent among which is the Cleveland *Daily Leader*; but these have not yet sounded the slogan. They have opposed Sherman, and as a sort of recreation have been "booming" Blaine. There is a moderate hostility to him in the Legislature, and the cry of "Anything to beat Grant" is sought to be raised. Notwithstanding all this, Gen. Grant is the strongest candidate in the Ohio field to-day. It is one of the first principles of politics that when one candidate is much stronger than any other, there is generally a combination made against him. It is equally well known that the smaller fry gradually kill each other off and drop out of existence, leaving the stalwart in undisputed possession of the field. People, Ohio people at least, do not like too much fugling, too much "booming," too much special pleading. They are apt to mistrust something and to react. The secret of Gen. Garfield's recent unanimous election to the United States Senate was the result of a united demand upon the part of the people. Some of the legislators preferred a man who would open a grocery at the capital and entertain his friends, but the people made a demand which it would not do to disregard. So with Gen. Grant. He is not being hawked and fugled about the State, but the people are thinking about him, and when the time comes they will speak for him. To be sure, it is claimed that the Germans will oppose the General's nomination, but this is more from a desire to give some reason for opposition to him than from any other cause. The assertion comes from the well-known fact that Secretary Schurz will oppose him. But, in the language of a well-known *German politician of Cincinnati*, the other day, it is safe to say: "Carl Schurz don't carry the German vote of this country in his breeches-pocket any longer. The Germans are independent, both in religion and politics, and they do not readily yield to being led about by the nose. They will probably not vote en masse for any candidate." The result of the conventions in other States where there has been a decided preference shown for Grant, is beginning to have a decided effect here, and it is becoming quite evident that no one else can be nominated. The love of the people for a great popular hero overcomes everything else. They regard a man who has done something, and whom they believe can do something again, should occasion require. They love a man of deeds, not words—a man who, they believe, has latent strength. The political pointers are much awry if Gen. Grant be not the strongest man in Ohio to-day.

Mr. Washburne's strength in Ohio lies in his weakness. He is not the first choice of more than a half dozen people of any prominence. The Hon. D. G. Ray, of the House of Representatives, from Cincinnati, is one of his most ardent supporters. Mr. Ray is a strong personal friend, and proposes to visit Mr. Washburne soon and talk over the situation very fully. As the second choice of nearly everybody, Mr. Washburne has great strength in this State. The Sherman men will not object to him if they fail to get their own man. The Blaine men will support him in preference to Sherman, and he certainly will not be particularly obnoxious to Gen. Grant's supporters if the time shall come when their hope has ebbed away.

Gen. Garfield was recently in the State, under the convenient pretext of looking over some repairs for his house in the Spring. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that he did not fail to call upon the Hon. J. P. Robinson, his old time friend and adviser, and that his other friends in Northern Ohio had a friendly chat with him; wholly, of course, on the subject of the intended repairs upon his house. But several of the General's most prominent friends expect by all means that he will be nominated in case certain contingencies shall arise. He is to-day much nearer being "the favorite son" of Ohio than John Sherman.

MR. TILDEN TO BE A CANDIDATE.

A CONFERENCE AT WHICH HE FORMALLY ANNOUNCES HIS DETERMINATION TO SEEK RENOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The *Post* of to-morrow will contain the following editorial article:

"At a meeting of the prominent friends of Mr. Tilden, which was held in New-York last Saturday, the declaration was made by that gentleman that he would without doubt be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. During the last six months, reports have reached us from time to time, and from most authentic sources, that Mr. Tilden contemplated a voluntary but decided renunciation of such honors. But we have no reason to doubt that whatever might have been his intentions or purposes, he is now firmly resolved to ask for a renomination. It was due to his friends who might desire to attach themselves to other candidates in the event of his withdrawal, that he should come to an immediate and positive decision, and this we are informed on unquestionable authority he has done. Mr. Tilden is credited with the possession of great political sagacity and almost unbounded influence in his party, but we have no reason to doubt, on the contrary, that unless he can convince the Cincinnati Convention that he can carry the State of New-York, he can never obtain the nomination. He may be able, as the New-York *Sun*, which appears to be his veracious mouthpiece, asserts, to defeat any Democrat nominated over him or against his wishes. But even in the jaws of such a contingency, it is not possible that a convention of sensible men will meet and nominate a man confessedly foredoomed to defeat. It will be of the highest importance, therefore, for him to immediately put at work the agencies which will bring about a consolidated Democracy in the City and State of New-York."

TOWN AND COUNTY ELECTIONS.

FURTHER RESULTS OF THE CHARTER ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 3.—The town meetings in Columbia County yesterday resulted in the election of 12 Republican Supervisors and 10 Democrats. Last year the board stood 15 Democrats and 7 Republicans.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 3.—Complete returns from Dutchess County make the Board of Supervisors stand—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 11. Two towns voted for "no license" in Ulster. In the Town of Lloyd, where it was stated the liquor interest caused the girdling of the fruit-trees of an Excise Commissioner who was opposed to license, the vote for and against license was a tie. In Milton the vote was against granting any licenses.

DUNKIRK, March 3.—The town and city elections were held yesterday under the issue of the amended charter. Bookstaver (Dem.) received 200 majority for Supervisor, and Brooks (Rep.) received 151 majority for Mayor.

OSWEGO, March 3.—Of the 29 Supervisors elected in Oswego County, 15 are Republicans, 12 Democrats, and 2 Greenbackers.

RONDOUT, March 3.—An incorrect count last night of the votes cast at the charter election gave the Democrats four Supervisors in the City of Kingston. Corrected, the count stands three and three, being the same as last year. The Board of Supervisors stands 14 Republicans and 10 Democrats, with two towns to hear from.

TROY, N. Y., March 3.—The Republicans carried the entire ticket in the Village of Green Island to-day.

The Democrats to-day carried the election in West Troy.

GRANT'S NORTH CAROLINA FRIENDS.

DELEGATES ELECTED IN ONE DISTRICT FOR THE EX-PRESIDENT—DENOUNCING SHERMAN'S TACTICS.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—The Republican Committee of this district, composed of one member from each of the seven counties, met here to-day and elected Isaac J. Young and Steward Ellison delegates to Chicago. P. B. Hawkins and William Arrington were elected alternates. The delegates and alternates are strongly for Grant. Each member of the committee was outspoken for Grant, and represented that there was no sentiment for any other candidate in their respective counties. The members also report that the election of Sherman delegates at large by the State Committee, on Jan. 29, is severely denounced throughout the district.

EX-GOV. PARKER'S MODEST WISHES.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 3.—Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey, returned home this evening from a brief trip to Washington. While in Washington Mr. Parker had some conversation with representative men relative to the Presidency. He says that he is satisfied, from what he heard, that if the leading Democrats of New-Jersey will only rally around him unitedly, he will be the Presidential nominee at Cincinnati. He became convinced, however, that Senator Randolph was working for the nomination, but he considers that it is simply ruinous to New-Jersey's interests in the Democratic National Convention to have two candidates from the State in the field. While he expresses no opinion on the subject, it is, nevertheless, quite evident whose duty he thinks it is to withdraw from the contest, in order to leave the way clear for New-Jersey's "favorite son." He recalls with pride the fact that in 1868 New-Jersey, from first to last, insisted in the convention upon his nomination, and he is manifestly assured that it would be the wisest thing for the delegation to do the same thing this year.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—The Democratic Executive Committee met here to-day, and called its State Convention to meet in this city on June 17.

BLAINE DELEGATES FROM MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3.—The Republican members of the Legislature met to-night, and chose the following delegates to the Chicago National Convention: Eugene Hale, Joseph R. Bodwell, E. T. Gill, and Almon A. Strout; Alternates—Orville D. Baker, Frederick N. Dow, William H. Simpson, and A. C. Hamlin. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles of the party, and urging the nomination of Senator Blaine. Subsequently, a Blaine Club was organized.

THEODORE THOMAS'S RESOLVE.

A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL COLLEGE TROUBLES PROMISED.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The announcement in one of the papers to-day of the true condition of affairs in the College of Music has caused a commotion in musical circles. The people of Cincinnati, recognizing the importance of retaining Theodore Thomas here, are generally on his side of the fight. To-morrow will probably decide whether Mr. Thomas will continue his labors here or return to New-York. He received information to-day that the Directors would return an answer to his ultimatum to-morrow. It is understood on good authority to-night that if this answer is not satisfactory—that is, if it does not accede to the changes in management which he demands—Mr. Thomas will instantly tender his resignation. Furthermore, if the Directors neglect to send the promised reply, he will resign. He is under contract to act as Director for five years, at the salary of $10,000 a year, but his friends consider that the terms of this contract have already been violated by the managers of the college, and that it is no longer binding upon him.

Mr. Thomas declares emphatically that his desire is to remain in Cincinnati and build up a great school of music. That he regards as a most fitting culmination of his life work in behalf of his art. He says he has no desire to travel around the country again with an orchestra, and will not conduct a beer-hall band anywhere. He has confidence in his ability to build up a great institution here, if it is organized and carried on according to his views; he considers that in the line of his ambition and of his duty in the cause of musical art. He has personally and in writing assured the Board of Directors that he has no desire to sever his contract and return to New-York. In an interview published to-day, Gen. Goshorn said that Mr. Thomas usually felt most anxious for reforms just after his return from New-York visits, intimating that New-York influence was at the bottom of the trouble. The facts are, however, that the times when Thomas has agitated the matter have been before instead of after his New-York visits. Mr. Thomas states that in the event of his retirement he would remain until after the May Festival and do all in his power to make that enterprise a success. He is willing further to continue in his present position until a successor has been secured, if his views regarding the future do not meet those of the management. The apprehension is here felt that his retirement would be a fatal blow to the interests of the college. There is some talk to-day that if the Directors do not accede to Mr. Thomas's demands the stockholders will take the matter up and overrule their action.

THE BUFFALO PIPE LINE.

NEARLY READY FOR WORK, DESPITE THE OPPOSITION OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

BUFFALO, March 3.—The Buffalo Pipe Line Company has at last succeeded, after fighting against many obstacles thrown in its way by the Standard Oil Company, in obtaining a complete right of way from this city to the Bradford District. The main line will be about 65 miles long. The pipe will be 4 inches in the clear, and it will require about 7,000 barrels of oil to fill it. It has all been purchased, both for the main line and the feeders. The necessary tankage has been contracted for, the terminal facilities have been secured, and the whole thing is in such shape that operations will be commenced in about two weeks, and the company expects to have oil in Buffalo within four months. The line will commence at a point near the State line, in the town of Allegany, Cattaraugus County, and its route will be through the towns of Allegany, Humphrey, Franklinville, Ellicottville, and Ashford, in Cattaraugus County, and Springville, Concord, Boston, East Hamburg, and West Seneca, in Erie County, to Buffalo. There will be two pumping stations, one at the starting point, and the other midway between there and this city. Tankage will be provided here for the storing of about 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil. As a result of this, three oil refineries are to be started here. The companies organized are the Atlas and the Buffalo; another is under way, and will soon be in shape to take active measures for going into business.

The capital stock of the pipe line is $250,000, of which 80 per cent. has been paid in. Among the gentlemen largely interested in these enterprises are F. H. Kalbfleisch, of New-York; A. M. Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn; Theodore N. Fowler and the Hon. D. N. Lockwood, of Buffalo, and Richard N. Lee, of Titusville. It is proposed to compete with the Standard for Western business.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—Mayor Patton addressed a letter to the Hon. R. N. Ogden, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana on Monday, stating that a member of the House had proposed to Major J. H. Behan for $3,500 to arrange with the Legislative Committee on City Affairs for such action as would retain the present city officers in place until their terms expire, or for $7,000 would guarantee such legislation as would retain them in place for four years. The House at once adopted a resolution calling on the Mayor for the name of the person who made the corrupt proposition. To-day Mayor Patton informed the House that the Hon. Henry Heinderheim, member from the Fourth Ward, and the only Republican from the city, was the person who made the proposition, as above stated, on the floor of the House, on Saturday evening. An investigating committee was appointed. Heinderheim says that a mountain has been made of a mole-hill.

AN UNAUTHORIZED SUIT.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Jessie Raymond, in whose behalf Mrs. Belva Lockwood yesterday filed papers in this city in a suit against Senator B. H. Hill for alleged seduction, furnishes the following statement:

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Whereas a suit has been filed by Belva A. Lockwood, an attorney at law in the District of Columbia, in my name, against Benjamin H. Hill, the same being an action of damages for seduction and support of child; now, of my own free will and consent, without pay or reward or promise thereof, I declare that I have no claim whatever against Benjamin H. Hill, and he is not my seducer; that the papers filed by said Lockwood were filed without my knowledge or consent and against my solemn protest; that they were never read over to me, or by me, and their contents were unknown to me, and no oath was put to me or taken by me in said case. JESSIE RAYMOND.

MR. FLOOD GIVES UP MINING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—For several days rumors have been in circulation of a transfer of individual interests between the members of the Bonanza firm. This evening it is ascertained, on the authority of J. W. Mackey, that he has purchased from J. C. Flood the entire interest of the latter in the mining and milling properties of the firm on Comstock. Mr. Mackey declines to make a statement as to the amount of the consideration, but leaves it to be inferred that it is in excess of $5,000,000. Mr. Flood will devote his attention in future to his banking interests and to the improvement of his San Mateo property.

BALTIMORE METHODISTS.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The ninety-sixth annual session of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in this city to-day. Bishop Andrews presided, assisted by Bishop Bowman. The Conference is very full, nearly all the members being present, and will continue in session several days.

THE STATE'S LEGISLATORS

THE DESPERATE PLAN OF SMYTH'S FRIENDS.

SEEKING TO OBTAIN BY TRICKERY WHAT WAS LOST IN A FAIR FIGHT—A PLEA THAT THE "MACHINE" MUST NOT BE BEATEN.

ALBANY, March 3.—Incredible as it may appear to the people at large, there are indications, not to be ignored, coupled with reports from authentic sources, that what is called the "machine" has not yet abandoned the idea of getting John F. Smyth confirmed as Superintendent of Insurance. Some of the more enthusiastic of Smyth's champions are offering to bet that his name will be sent back to the Senate and confirmed inside of three weeks. The programme now is, what it should have been in the first place, to first abrogate the rule which requires a majority of all the Senators elected to confirm a nomination, and then to induce enough Senators opposed to Smyth to absent themselves on some convenient opportunity and allow him to be confirmed by a majority of a quorum, or, in other words, by nine votes. It is thought by Smyth's friends that a sufficient number of Senators can be persuaded to stay away and permit the success of this plan who could not be persuaded to vote for Smyth directly. They claim to have discovered that the Senate rule requiring a majority of Senators-elect to confirm is unconstitutional, in that it conflicts with the constitutional right of the Lieutenant-Governor to give the casting vote whenever there is a tie upon all questions except the passage of bills. They are probably right in this, and it would follow that, in a full Senate, only 16 instead of 17 Senatorial votes would be necessary to confirm a nominee, provided the Lieutenant-Governor gave the casting vote in favor of confirmation. But if the rule is abrogated so as to allow a majority of those present to confirm a nomination, then any less number than 16, down as low as 9, will be sufficient, and in case of a tie the Lieutenant-Governor again comes in with his casting vote, which, it is unnecessary to say, would be always in favor of Smyth.

Had this plan been adopted in the first place, Smyth would probably have been confirmed before now, and its success, even yet, would not be so strange as is the fact that these men have the effrontery thus to fly in the face of public sentiment so universally expressed and attempt to gain by trickery what they failed to win in an open fight. The thought will occur to most people, why is it that these men are so bent on keeping Smyth in this office? The answer, as given by one of Smyth's leading supporters, is that the "machine" cannot afford to be beaten; that it has made this thing an issue, and not to succeed now would be fatal. The manifest reply to this is that the "machine" is already beaten, if the confirmation of Smyth is to be made an issue, and that a technical confirmation after the method proposed could not possibly modify the effect of the defeat in public estimation, but would rather intensify it by prolonging public attention to it, and at the same time would weaken and belittle the "machine," and increase the public indignation and contempt for its methods. It would seem that nothing short of insanity—which is often said to seize upon men who have become desperate in evil-doing—could prompt a renewal of this contest over Smyth, and yet there is no doubt that this fatal course has been determined upon. And, strange to say, they are to have the aid of nearly all the insurance companies of New-York in carrying it out. Its success or defeat will depend entirely on the vigilance of Senators, and any Senator who shall absent himself during any stage of the game, from the first effort to abrogate the rule down to the final vote on confirmation, should be held just as rigidly accountable to his constituents as though he were present and voted for and advocated the confirmation.

WORKING HOURS AT ALBANY.

THE TWO RAILROAD BILLS PROGRESSED—BILLS IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, March 3.—Without opposition from anybody in the Assembly, the two railroad bills, which were made a special order for this morning, were adopted in Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to a third reading. There was scarcely any discussion upon them. Dr. Hayes and Mr. Alvord had suggestions to make in regard to the crossing of canals by railroads, but they were not of a character to impair the bills as they came from the committee. Mr. Duguid urged the importance of the bill requiring fuller and more explicit reports from railroads, saying that railroad men had admitted before the special committee that the reports now required to be made could be understood by nobody.

Mr. Newman, of Kings, made a vehement speech this morning upon an adverse report by the Cities Committee on his bill to authorize the sale of the East Side Park lots in Brooklyn. He asserted that the Cities Committee had been manipulated by the Park Commissioners, who were against the bill; but he afterward withdrew the remark, upon a protest by Mr. Varnum. The bill was rejected. C. S. Baker, by request, introduced a bill entitled "an act for the better security of the bonds of public officers and others." It provides that whenever any officer, appointee, or employe of the State or any department thereof, or of any court, or any employe or other person may be required by law to execute a bond, obligation, or security conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty, or for the doing or not doing of anything in said bond, any head of department, Surrogate, Judge, Sheriff, District Attorney, or any other officer now or hereafter required to approve the sufficiency of the security of any such bond, may, if any of them see fit, accept such bond, whenever the conditions of such bond are guaranteed by the Knickerbocker Casualty Insurance Company, provided that the bond does not exceed 15 per cent. of the paid up capital of the company.

The Senate Railroad Committee, this afternoon, heard ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer's argument against Senator Astor's bill to reduce the fares on the elevated railroads to 5 cents. His argument was that the bill was an unconstitutional one, and would be so decided by the courts in case it should be passed. The effect of passing such bills would be to drive capital from New-York just as it had been driven from San Francisco. Larson N. Fuller appeared against the bill, and presented the protests of a large number of up-town residents. He believed that the passage of the bill would discourage the capitalists who had built the roads from extending them, and would have a tendency to impair the service. The bill was not acted upon finally, but was laid over until next Tuesday.

Senator Forster's bill putting individual bankers and banking associations on the same footing as State and national banks as respects the penalties for usury, was discussed at length in the Senate to-day, and defeated on its third reading by a vote of 13 to 18. Jacobs, Murtha, Hogan, Seebacher, and Eidman, among the New-York and Brooklyn Senators, voted against it.

Senator Astor's bill for the removal of Reservoir-square and the conversion of the grounds into a public park was discussed in committee of the whole and progressed. Mr. Astor made an elaborate argument in favor of the bill, and answered all the objections that have been preferred against it. He showed from the report of Commissioner Campbell, and from the opinions of well-informed men, that the reservoir was absolutely useless, so far as supplying water in case of fire is concerned, and divulged a secret not generally known, that the experiment had recently been tried of closing the outlets of the reservoir for five weeks to ascertain the result. The result was that there was no diminished supply of water anywhere down town, and that the pressure on the hydrants to be used in case of fire was actually greater during that period than when a portion of the water from the Central Park Reservoir was diverted to the Forty-second-Street Reservoir. He also showed that in case of fire the water in the Forty-second-Street Reservoir would be unavailable, and, therefore, useless. Mr. Hogan said he had understood that the Board of Underwriters had protested against the removal, and at his request Mr. Astor consented to "progress" the bill.

Senator Schroeder introduced a bill terminating the official career of "Bob" Furey, Commissioner of Jurors of Brooklyn, and authori-

ing the President pro tem. of the Board of Supervisors to appoint his successor. The bill requiring individual banks to deposit securities to the extent of $1,000 with the Bank Superintendent was passed; also, the bill directing the Board of Apportionment of New-York to appropriate $1 per week to the inmates of the Association for Reforming Children and Young Girls who are "instructed and trained to useful employment," and allowing the Association to share in the school fund. The bill was strongly urged by Miss Lowell, of the State Board of Charities.

In executive session, the Senate unanimously confirmed the appointment of Erastus Cook, of Brooklyn, to the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, provided for by the late amendment to the Constitution. A question has arisen whether there is a legal vacancy—the place having never been filled. A case will be immediately taken to the county officers for decision on this point.

James B. Butler, private secretary to Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, has been sent to the United States Senate for confirmation as United States Attorney for Idaho. He is a graduate of the University Law School of 1876, when he carried off the prize for the best oral examination, and has since been a practicing lawyer in New-York.

A large meeting of Western shippers, manufacturers, and other business men, with the special Railroad Committee, was held to-night in the parlors of Stanwix Hall, to hear explanations of the points of the anti-discrimination bill, which is to be discussed in the House next week. The merchants were under the impression that it would operate, if passed, injuriously to their interests, while Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Dubuid, and Mr. Low, claimed, and endeavored to show, that they were mistaken. Mr. Grady, who had been invited to the meeting by some of the merchants, made several attempts to turn the occasion to the account of the Railroads, by reiterating objections which Mr. Blanchard had made to the bill, in the minority report signed by Mr. Grady. Mr. Low finally protested against Mr. Grady's performance, and the Erie representative left the parlor in high dudgeon, giving the merchants and the committee an opportunity to discuss the points of the bill in an amicable and business like manner.

The importers and dealers in foreign salt have won a partial victory over the Onondaga salt manufacturers, in securing the reduction of the canal toll on salt from 5 cents to 2 cents a ton. Several gentlemen, among them Frank D. Moulton and Gen. Wadsworth, came here to represent the dairy interest, bringing with them the petitions of about 900 dairymen and butter and cheese dealers, asking for the equalization of the tolls on foreign and domestic salt. As the matter had been referred by the Canal Board to S. B. Dutcher, Superintendent of Public Works, that officer heard an argument by Mr. Moulton and received the petitions. To-day, in a meeting of the Canal Board, Mr. Dutcher recommended the equalization of the tolls. The Canal Board decided not to make so sweeping a change, but reduced the rate. The toll on domestic salt is one-half cent a ton. The Onondaga salt interest opposed the reduction, and will probably fight against the adoption of the amended toll-sheet by the Legislature.

POMEROY'S GREENBACKERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—The National Convention of the Union Greenback-Labor Party, otherwise known as the Brick Pomeroy faction, will be held here to-morrow. About a hundred delegates are already here, and it is said that over 200 from about 20 States will be present to-morrow. A secret meeting was held at the Planters' House to-night, with Hugo Preyer, of Ohio, Secretary of the National Executive Committee, presiding. Letters from various parts of the country were read. L. Chisley, of New-Hampshire, was elected temporary Chairman of the convention. There was an element among the delegates in favor of adjourning the convention and forming an alliance with the National Greenback Party, which will meet in Chicago on June 9, and another element favorable to adjournment after declaration of principles; but Preyer and other leaders say that these elements are not strong enough to carry out such a scheme. They say that they came here to nominate a ticket, and are going to do it.

THREATENING INDIAN RIGHTS.

KANSAS CITY, March 3.—Much excitement prevailed here last night in consequence of a statement that the United States Attorney is directed to read the President's proclamation at the Oklahoma meeting in the Merchants' Exchange to-day. Last night great preparations were made for the meeting. Speeches will be made by Col. Boudinot, ex-Congressman Franklin, Gen. Blair, the Hon. Sidney Clark, and others. Companies are organized here, and there are concerted measures for a successful raid. The people are unanimously in favor of Senator Vest's bill, but they are bound to go into the Territory at all hazards. Troops are scattered along the frontier, but leaders who came to Kansas City yesterday say they can put 2,000 men on the march at three days' notice. There is fear of bloodshed, unless the President's order is modified so as to allow settlers to go upon the ceded lands.

GEN. GRANT IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—President Diaz gave a banquet in honor of Gen. Grant last night in the National Palace. All the members of the Cabinet, diplomatic corps, and many other persons were present. After the banquet the festival, already announced, took place. The plaza was adorned and brilliantly illuminated, and crowded with people. Gens. Grant and Sheridan to-day visited Señors Borcena, Comacho, and Hidalgo y Geran, the Commissioners appointed by the Government to prepare the festival given to Gen. Grant. J. W. Foster, the United States Minister, presented his letters of recall to-day.

THE RIVAL TELEGRAPH LINES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—The attorneys for the Western Union Telegraph Company have served a notice on the attorneys of the Gould party that they will apply to Judge Stevens—in whose court the Kansas injunction suit is pending—on Thursday next, for an order commanding them to restore the lines recently seized in violation of the injunction, and to surrender the same to the Western Union Telegraph Company. This is substantially the order made by Judge McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court, in the Union Pacific case on Monday last.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION.

From the London Telegraph.

According to a statement just published, the Italian Government, alarmed at the increase in the emigration from the Peninsula to an average of fully 130,000 persons annually, has issued a special circular to the Prefects, recommending "stronger measures" to stop the stream than they have hitherto adopted. Of what nature are these measures we have not yet been informed, but it may safely be predicted that nothing short of force will avail to keep the would-be emigrants at home. The poorer population of Italy is materially among the most wretched in Europe—miserably fed, clothed, and housed, crushed under a load of taxation, the worst part of which is the hateful blood tax, and with nothing to look forward to except an old age of utter destitution. They are offered the means of attaining comfort, abundance, and prosperity across the Atlantic, mainly in the fertile regions of the River Platte, and the invitations are indorsed by their compatriots who have preceded them, and who furnish in their own persons convincing evidence of the truth of their most rose-colored statements. There are facilities for the spread of information now which did not exist a few years ago, and it is as impossible to keep the Italians quite in the dark as to keep them contented with their life of privation at home. To dissuade them from going by the help of obstacles interposed by the Prefects will only irritate and must fail. The remedy must go deeper. If Italian statesmen would forego a policy of adventure, would cut down their military and naval establishments, and lighten the load of taxation, they would do something to tempt the people to remain at home.

ALL THE ENGLISH HE KNEW.

From the Boston Transcript.

I heard a funny story of a little Boston boy the other day. His father had amused himself in teaching the bright little fellow several words and phrases in a number of languages, so that he had quite a reputation as a linguist. An Englishman of some note dined with the family one day, and the child was much interested in watching him and listening to his conversation. After dinner the guest took him on his knee, with the remark: "I hear you know a great many languages; tell me how many you know." "Oh, I know French and German and Italian and Spanish, and that is all." "But you know English?" "No, I don't know English," he answered, with a very positive shake of the head. "Yes, you do, certainly," persisted the Englishman. "I tell you I do not," replied the child almost impatiently, very emphatically. "My papa knows English, I s'pose, but I only know two words in English." "And what are they?" "'Come and 'ome.'"

THE PERIL OF THE CZAR

NIHILIST PLOTS WHICH MAY SOME TIME SUCCEED.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE WINTER PALACE—THE POLICE BAFFLED—THE DRY ROT IN SOCIETY—THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Since the famous gunpowder plot, in 1605, nothing like the crime of the 17th February has ever been even attempted against the person of a sovereign. I cannot say that I was surprised when the news reached Paris, on Wednesday, of the explosion of a mine in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, as only a few days before, the Nihilists had published one of their usual blood-and-thunder proclamations, in which the Czar was likened unto Nero, and the Russian people were told "to be of good cheer, as the hour was at hand for their deliverance from the hated yoke." The Executive Committee added, "We cannot be more explicit now, but be strong in faith and hope; we are not, like the tyrant, isolated, but have friends and allies everywhere, who are ready and willing to fight to the death in our cause." While the population of the Russian capital was still chanting the Te Deum of its thanksgiving for the miraculous escape of the sovereign from the attempt at Moscow, the Police learned that a new plot had been formed, and that the imperial palace was to be destroyed by the explosion of a mine. The Chief of the Third Section was incredulous; the execution of such a project was impossible without the complicity of a certain number of persons in the immediate surroundings of the Emperor. Still, as what seems most improbable is often the most possible, the successor of Gen. Drentein did not relax in vigilance, and, following up the clue—furnished by an anonymous communication—his agents seized two individuals on suspicion; one was in possession of an electrical apparatus; the other of a detailed plan of the Winter Palace. Their examination threw no light on the subject. They refused all explanations, indicated no accomplices. But evidence was there to show that the plot which had been deemed so absurd did exist, and that the life of the Czar was threatened even in the midst of his guards, in the bosom of his family, in the capital of his Empire, in his own residence. The discovery of their plan, it was thought, had discouraged the conspirators, as several weeks passed by of watchful vigilance and no new incident had come to confirm the apprehensions conceived after the receipt of the first denunciation and the arrest of the two suspicious individuals. Have the authorities been wanting in surveillance within the last few days or have the mines been made for some time? These are questions which will be answered, perhaps, in the course of the investigation. The Cologne *Gazette* and the Russian *New Times* give details of the affair. It is now ascertained that there was no mine, of which the construction would have been impossible. The dynamite used was inclosed in an iron box, and exploded by a system of clock-work similar to that employed by the man Thomas at Bremen some few years ago. Five minutes later all the guests would have been in the dining-room, whose flooring is only slightly injured, so that even had the mechanism been on time, the object of the assassins would not have been attained. In the guard-room, however, the effect produced was tremendous. The boards of the floor were rent to atoms, and the furniture dashed in all directions. In addition to the soldiers, who belong to the Finland regiment, two servants were wounded, all the windows on one façade of the palace and in a number of the neighboring houses along the Neva were shattered, and, as the gas was extinguished, darkness lent additional horror to the situation. These details do not, however, agree in *all points* with *other* accounts, which pretend that the mine has been followed up to the cellars of an establishment occupied by a man named Milonof, who, with a number of other persons, has been arrested. According to this authority, the hole made under the imperial table was enormous; the table was blown to pieces, and all the crockery and plate scattered and broken. A dispatch received from the Prince of Battenburg, which announced that his arrival would be delayed on account of his visit to the French Ambassador, postponed the entrance of the imperial family for a quarter of an hour; but for this providential circumstance, every one in the room would have been killed or wounded. It is not, I conceive, of any importance whether there was a regular mine, or only a box of dynamite; the essential point is that an attempt to blow up the Czar was made, and that, although the intended victim has escaped, about 50 others have suffered. Who were its authors is the question to be solved by the Police, and as suspicion will be rife, the suggestion of the *Golos*, to say as little as possible about the matter during the progress of the investigation, will probably be followed. The guard of the palace is intrusted to men of whose fidelity there can be no doubt; so that from this quarter no information can be expected. The guard-room is always occupied by a company of one of the regiments of the Guards, which is relieved every 24 hours. The service of the apartments is performed by the *Zolotaia Rota*—the Golden Company—composed of veterans, covered with decorations, and with the scars of honorable wounds. Their uniform is blue and gold. In the court-yards of the palace are the Red Cossacks of the Guard and the Tcherkesses and the Lesghiens of his Majesty's escort, while the inner service is confided to the Regiment of the Chevaliers-Gardes. A covered bridge connects with the palace the barracks of the Preobrajinski Regiment; the gateway of this passage is strictly watched, and every night the senior non-commissioned officer conceals the key upon his person, and places his bed across the threshold, for which post of honor he receives extra pay. Besides these, two troopers of the Red Cossacks—a non-commissioned officer and a private—ride day and night, lance in rest, around the palace, and examine every suspicious-looking person who may approach. It is on account of this multiplicity of precautions that the impression of the impossibility of such an attempt without connivance from within the imperial residence has become general, but this connivance is in no instance attributed to others than to the servants or workmen who are employed in the basement and cellars, and there will be found, I think, the criminals. The dispatches received up to the present date tell of but 10 killed and 47 wounded. Yet, I am inclined to believe these numbers to be considerably below the truth. No more audacious attempt has ever been chronicled in history, and, unfortunately, it is only one of a long series which, commencing with the attack of the fanatic whose weapon was seized by Komissaroff, will, I fear, end in the destruction of him whose life is supposed to be an obstacle to the realization of the revolutionary programme. I am unwilling to believe that there are enemies of the Emperor among his courtiers. For the reasons above given, I cannot admit that any one belonging to the Court was in this particular plot, and yet, without the connivance of some one employed at the palace, how would it have been possible to lay the mine?

It is pretty well known now that the Moscow attempt failed, thanks to information furnished by a political criminal, who, in exchange for his own life, warned the authorities that the railway would be blown up at some point between Odessa and the second capital of the Empire. He could not say where, but he suggested that his Majesty should travel by the first, instead of by the second, train, which he usually takes. This advice was followed, with the happy result that the Emperor was safely within the station when the mine was fired. He may escape again and again, as in every conspiracy there are traitors or weak-kneed brethren, who at the last moment recoil before the consequences inevitable upon such a crime. But, it may be asked, can we always hope that this may be so? May not the time come when all the conspirators are blood-thirsty ruffians, or when the interval between the conception and the commission of the foul deed shall be so short that to give warning may be materially impossible? The infernal machine of the Winter Palace shows too clearly that Russia has not seen the last of these odious attempts at regicide, and, I regret to say it, there is too much reason to fear that the days of the Czar are numbered. How and when his murder will be consummated, no man, not even he who will strike the fatal blow, can now tell, but the Police can find no trace of the criminals, and it is a terrible symptom of the growth of social decomposition to find newspapers which are professedly friends of civilization inclined less to censure the crime itself than to pity its innocent and unintended victims. The French press, in general, expresses its sentiments of horror and reprobation, and yet among many of the Republican organs there is a something which leaves a doubt whether their sentiments are heartfelt. The Czar cannot hope for security, they cry, until he has granted such reforms to his people as will insure their fidelity, and yet they must know that reform is merely a pretext, and that the Nihilists care no more for a Constitution than did the Communards of 1871. It is said that the tyrannicide movement has its adherents in all classes; of this I can find no evidence whatever, either in the cases of the German and Russian Emperors or in those of the Kings of Spain and Italy. It is pretended that among the Nihilists are many members of the aristocracy, but, if I am not mistaken, there are some seven classes of nobility in Russia, of which the lower strata have about the same social status as a street-scavenger, and if some of this class have been compromised, there is not a single instance, so far, of any one of tolerably respectable position, not utterly impecunious, who has even been suspected. In every case the assassin comes from the dregs of the people, or is a *déclassé* who works for hire, and I cannot conceive how so much maudlin sympathy has been wasted upon these so-called "martyrs of liberty" who have been hanged upon official gibbets, or have been sent to work in the quicksilver mines of the Ural. If the illustrious Joseph Prudhomme still lived he would have repeated, and with more reason than ever, his celebrated phrase about Europe dancing on a volcano, for, socially and politically, everything is in a state of ebullition such as has not been seen since 1848. War or revolution are the two horns of the dilemma, and in the former the Czar may be driven to seek the only possible—I will not say efficient—termination to domestic disorders. One result, at least, has been accomplished by the revolutionaries. Whether Alexander II. does or does not abdicate, the triumph of liberal institutions on the Continent has been delayed for another half a century. The present form of government of France is viewed with suspicion, its politicians are accused of demagogical propaganda, and it is only tolerated because, hitherto, it has been unaggressive. So long as M. Grévy remains in the Presidency, and M. Gambetta retains his sway over the majority of the Parliament, there is no danger that the French Republic will give any pretext for the interference of foreigners in its home affairs; but, should they be swept aside by the torrent of advanced Radicalism, we may expect a general Conservative league among nations for the protection of society against universal disorganization. Not that France will be invaded again by the coalition, as she was at the close of the last century; there is no Louis XVI. now in whose cause to draw the sword, but she will be isolated from the European concert, and be left to work out her own destruction according to the devices of that party which, by its organ, *Le Mot d'Ordre*, calls the crime of the 17th February "a political accident," and hints, with unmistakable precision, that the whole affair was gotten up to serve as a pretext to those who would persuade the Czar that to grant a Constitution to his subjects is inexpedient and dangerous.

There is good reason to believe that important concessions were to have been made, and that the *Messager Officiel* of the 2d of March—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's coronation—would have contained a decree abolishing press censure and submitting press misdemeanors to the jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals; the Poles were to be granted all the rights and privileges so far reserved only to the strictly Russian Provinces; a Constitution giving a species of Parliamentary form to the administration was to be promulgated; and this change of régime was to coincide with an important change in the imperial *personnel*, whence Prince Gortschakoff, Prince Tolstöi, and others of the old school were probably to be eliminated. There may be a good deal of exaggeration in these projects of reform, although they come to me on very good authority; still there is usually some fire where there is so much smoke, and the Emperor's liberal disposition give ground for supposing that nothing would please him more than to continue in the course which he began by the emancipation of the serfs, but it is permissible to doubt whether attempts against his life such as this are calculated to hasten the moment of the birth of freedom in the Russian Empire. There is a constant interchange of dispatches between the Russian Chancellor and the French Foreign Office, and the arrest of a Russian traveler in a large hotel of the Champs Elysées quarter shows that not only the Muscovite Police is on the track, but that M. De Freycinet does not mean to lend a handle to the accusations of those who pretend that France is becoming an asylum for political criminals. I am expecting to read very shortly a series of denunciations of our eminent Minister of Foreign Affairs in the columns of that foul radical press, one of whose organs classes Jeanne d'Arc, Judith, Charlotte Corday, and Vera Sassulitch in the same category of heroines, "to whom much shall be pardoned because they have hated so much;" yet this rant will not do much harm so long as the majority in the Chambers remains, as now, disposed to support the Cabinet, so that we apparently are safe from any social cataclysm until the next general elections of 1882, whose results will either, as I believe, set up a genuine conservative Republic, to which all the friends of law and order will rally, or else throw the country into the hands of the Communards, whose excesses will finally work out a cure for the great social leprosy.

VENNOR NOT DISMAYED.

HE ESSAYS NOW TO PREDICT THE WEATHER FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness:

SIR: With the last day of February I catch up my weather line again, and observe that the last week of that month has been, after all, but little different from my forecast of it—in fact, that instead of the consecutive three days' "dip," anticipated for the 23d, 24th, and 25th, it came to us in a divided condition, namely, on the 24th (7° below zero) and on the 29th and following day. And now for "March, the old buster that comes in with a bluster." I am pleased to observe that he comes in this time natural-like, and does not attempt, as he sometimes does, to conceal what "old Winter" still has in store for us. He, however, certainly forgot that February rejoiced in 29 days this year. March, then, will or will not support my forecast of September last, wherein I stated "but the outline presented to me just now depicts the heaviest snow falls as characterizing chiefly the latter half and end of the Winter." (*Witness*, Sept. 1, 1879.) So far this prediction is on the right side, as our city roads well testify to, but from this date snow falls ought to commence to score, not only at Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa, but as well around London and Toronto in Ontario, and through portions of the United States. Strange as it may appear to some, the closing day of February and the entry of March, gave me, first, indications respecting the weather of the first week of April, and next, for the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of March; and as these indications besides being the first are the foundation of the following forecast of March, I shall first refer to them. April, then, I sketch as entering cold and stormy, with snow up to the 4th or 5th day, after which cold rains may continue to about the 10th, the 3d and 4th days being probably the most wintry. Next, I foresee a cold term ending in a heavy snowfall on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of March; the 16th and 17th to be the days of snow-fall. This storm period will in all probability reach both Boston and New-York, but should cold rains replace snow in these last-named cities I shall not be surprised. The third indication I have brings in the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of March for both cold weather and snow; the 13th for snow again, and the 15th and 16th for cold. Snow-falls are also likely to occur on the 1st or 2d, 21st and 22d, and the 27th, one of these latter dates giving a general and heavy fall. Between the dates thus given for cold and snow-falls, the weather, of course, may be expected to be mild and Spring-like, consequently slush will abound. The stormiest part of March is almost certain to occur after the 15th of the month, and my American friends must excuse me if I again include a moderate and reasonable portion of their territories in this last prediction. HENRY G. VENNOR.

1st March, 1880.

N. B.—May I ask newspaper editors who may reproduce the above letter to be careful in preserving the exact dates given.

THE OCCULTATION OF MARS.

From the Providence Journal, March 3.

Mars is evening star, and holds the place of honor as the most interesting member of the planetary brotherhood during the month, for he plays an important part in a beautiful celestial phenomenon that occurs in the early evening of the 17th. An occultation of Mars by the moon will then take place under conditions favorable for observation. The occultation will commence about 6:30 o'clock, and the planet will be hidden for more than an hour. Mars will be about an hour past the meridian, and at an altitude above the horizon that will insure a good view, while the moon will be within a day of her first quarter. If the weather is propitious, there will be no drawback to the perfection of the show. At 6:44, Mars will disappear behind the dark side of the moon; this is called the time of immersion. At 8:00:34, he will appear on the western edge of the moon; this is called the time of emersion. The duration of the occultation will be an hour and sixteen minutes. A good telescope will increase the interest and grandeur of the phenomenon. The eastern or unilluminated portion of the moon will first pass between us and the planet. The instant Mars touches the invisible outline of the lunar disk, he will apparently be blotted out of the sky. After an hour and sixteen minutes have passed, the ruddy star will suddenly start forth from his hiding-place, trembling for a second on the moon's western verge, charmingly illustrating the contrast in colors between the red light of Mars and the silvery hue of the moon; then the show will be over, and satellite and planet will roll on in their respective paths. The position of Mars should be thoroughly fixed by those who would witness the occultation. He has passed the Pleiades, and is now almost directly north of Aldebaran. His size and brightness are slowly diminishing as he travels from us and toward the sun. Mars now sets shortly after 1 in the morning; at the close of the month, about a half hour after midnight.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS—A BILL REGULATING PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Second Lieut. George B. Walker, Sixth Infantry, having complied with orders from Head-quarters, will rejoin his proper station. The order directing First Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery, to rejoin his proper station is revoked, and Lieut. Totten is assigned to special duty at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until May 1, 1880, when he will proceed to join his proper station. Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, is relieved from duty in the office of the Secretary of War, and will report to the Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army for duty in the Bureau of Military Justice. Assistant Surgeons Paul R. Brown and James A. Finley, of the Medical Department, will report in person to the President of the Medical Examining Board, in session in New-York City, for examination for promotion, and upon completion of the examination will report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty. The extension of the leave of absence granted Second Lieut. C. H. Lester, Eighth Cavalry, is further extended three months. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. J. B. Hickey, Eighth Cavalry, is extended five months.

Lieut. Isaac Hazlett is ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

The bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, by Senator McPherson, to regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps, provides that appointments to fill vacancies in the offices of Commandant of the Marine Corps shall be filled by appointment by selection from line officers on the active list who have served 30 years, and upward, as commissioned officers in the corps. All vacancies in the grades of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain, and First Lieutenant shall be filled by promotion of line officers of the corps on the active list according to seniority. Vacancies in the offices of Adjutant and Inspector and of Paymaster shall be made by selection from line officers on the active list who have served 20 years or more as commissioned officers. A vacancy in the office of Quartermaster of the corps is to be filled by promotion from the Assistant Quartermasters on the active list, according to seniority, or from officers of the corps not below the grade of Captain. Vacancies in the office of Assistant Quartermaster are to be filled by selection from line officers on the active list who have served 15 years or longer as commissioned officers in the corps. The bill also provides that no officer below the grade of Colonel shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active list of the corps until he has been examined by a board selected from the medical corps of the Navy, and pronounced physically, mentally, morally, and professionally competent to perform all his duties. Exception is made so as not to exclude from promotion any officer whose physical disqualification was occasioned by wounds received in the line of his duty, which do not incapacitate him for duties in the grade to which he may be promoted. The bill also provides that any officer below the grade of Major who, upon examination for promotion, is not found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, and at the expiration of that time be re-examined, and, in case of failure, dropped from the service. It also provides that any officer of the corps who, upon examination for promotion, is not found morally qualified shall be dropped from the service, and, at the discretion of the President, may be allowed one year's pay.

LONDON, March 3.—The United States steamer Swatara arrived at Malta to-day. She will sail to-morrow for China.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $342,790 17, and from Customs $1,453,239 27.

A circular letter has been addressed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Collectors, informing them that immediately after the close of the fiscal year an examination of all the offices will be made, with a view of ascertaining the financial condition of the various offices and agents intrusted with the collection of internal revenue taxes. The letter states, however, that it is believed the receipts from internal revenue taxes for the current year have been duly accounted for.

Complaints having been made of the failure of letters posted here in the latter part of the day, to arrive in New-York in time for early delivery the next morning, the matter has been the subject of correspondence between Postmaster James, of New-York, and Postmaster Ainger, of this city, and arrangements have now been made whereby all letters deposited in the Washington Post Office up to 5 P. M. will be dispatched by train leaving at 5:37, and will reach New-York in time for delivery on the first carrier trip throughout the City.

The Secretary of the Interior had a conference with Chief Ouray, the Uncompahgre and White River Utes, this afternoon, at which the Indians virtually agreed to accept the terms of the Government and cede their reservation. As soon as a definite understanding is reached the Secretary will submit the details of the agreement to Congress. It is thought that the White River Utes will be removed to the Uintah reservation, in Utah, and that Ouray and the Uncompahgres will be settled in severalty on land on the Grand River, in Utah. At a previous interview, the Southern Ute delegation consented to give up their present reservation. They will probably be placed on a strip of land bordered by the La Plata River, in New-Mexico, and near the Navajo reservation.

An extensive reduction in the working force of the Government Printing Office was made to-day in consequence of the almost entire exhaustion of the appropriation made for the maintenance of that office during the present fiscal year. Notices were posted in the building to-day to the effect that the Public Printer is prohibited by law from contracting debts in advance of appropriations, and that as the appropriation for the present year is nearly exhausted, he is compelled to "furlough" the greater part of the employes. About 1,000 men and women are thrown out of employment, and will remain idle until the deficiency appropriation, which has been pending before the House Appropriation Committee for some time, shall be made. Public Printer Defrees says a sufficient force has been retained to get out the *Congressional Record*, and do the necessary work of the departments for a few days longer.

Col. R. C. Wintersmith, of Louisville, Ky., to whom the delivery of registered letters and the payment of money orders was forbidden a few days ago, on account of his conducting what was represented to be a fraudulent lottery, under the name of the "Frankfort School Fund Lottery," appeared at the Post Office Department to-day and represented that his lottery was authorized by a law of Kentucky, and was not in any sense fraudulent. If sufficient evidence be produced to sustain the legality and fairness of this lottery, the order of Postmaster-General Key will have to be suspended in the case of Col. Wintersmith, as it was in the case of M. A. Dauphin. The Postmaster-General has asked Congress to strike out the word "fraudulent," as applied to lotteries, in sections 3,929 and 4,041 of the Revised Statutes. Until this is done it will be impossible to stop registered letters or money-orders addressed to agents of legally-authorized lotteries which are honesty conducted.

The Ponca Investigating Committee to-day examined White Eagle, the head chief of the Poncas, who was one of the delegation of 10 that went to examine the Indian Territory. He testified that while the Poncas were at work, with no intention of removing anywhere, Inspector Kemble and two other men came there and told them that they must move to the Indian Territory. They replied that they did not want to move anywhere. Kemble told them that the President's will and command was that they must go. He asked these men if they would swear with lifted hands that the President had sent them on this errand. They said they were willing to be sworn, so he swore them after the manner of white men, as nearly as he knew how. White Eagle then went on to state that in order to fulfill the President's wish, he and nine other Chiefs went to the Indian Territory, but found no land that suited them. They told Kemble so, and asked him to take them home, but he refused. He also refused to give them any money to take them home or any papers to explain the case to white people on the route so that they could get something to eat on their journey. They started home on foot, living on corn which they picked and what little money they could get from the sale of moccasins and ornaments.

NEW PROFESSOR FOR RUTGERS.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—The Rev. Charles E. Hart, Pastor of the North Reformed Church in this city, has just been elected Professor of English Literature in Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick. It is understood that this Professorship is a new one, and does not supersede that of Rhetoric, now filled, by Prof. Doolittle. Mr. Hart will in all probability accept the position.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 3.—A man named Shorey, who has been in the city for several weeks endeavoring to organize a company to run a gold mine in California, being unsuccessful, left here yesterday afternoon for Ogdensburg. He was followed to that city by Chief Sherwood, and arrested immediately on arrival, on charge of being an escaped convict from Concord. His movements in this city were closely watched by the Police.

LUCAN, Ontario, March 3.—The Coroner's jury in the Donnelly inquest has returned a verdict that James, Judith, Thomas, and Bridget Donnelly were murdered and burned on the night of Feb. 3 or the morning of Feb. 4 by some person or persons unknown to the jury. In the case of John Donnelly, the jury returned a verdict that he died from the effects of gun-shot wounds, on Feb. 5, received from a gun in the hands of a person to the jury unknown.

DANVILLE, Va., March 3.—M. H. Tredway, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, was convicted of embezzlement in the United States District Court here to-day.

Judge Rives to-day remanded the negress, Reynolds, to the Sheriff of Patrick County, in accordance with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Internal Revenue Collector Clark, at Atlanta, reports to Commissioner Raum that his Deputies have seized two more illicit distilleries, one in Haralson and the other in Fannin County. They were both captured while in operation.

SLAUGHTERSVILLE, Ky., March 3.—Town Marshal Brown, on Monday last, shot Edward Griffin in the abdomen. Griffin died yesterday. He had just returned from two years' service in the Penitentiary for an outrage on a woman, and had threatened to "get even" with Brown, who had been instrumental in his conviction. He attacked Brown while drunk, with the above result.

WARREN, Ohio, March 3.—The cases against Kennedy, the defaulting ex-Auditor, were finally disposed of this morning, he pleading guilty to two indictments, and receiving a sentence of one year in the Penitentiary on each, which, with the two years given him at the last term of court, makes four years' imprisonment.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, March 3.—Benjamin Robinson yesterday received sentence to the Penitentiary for five years for shooting with intent to kill. On being removed to jail, in the presence of a few friends, he was married to Miss Effie Coon, to whom he had been engaged for two years. Both persons are respectably connected.

LONDON, Ontario, March 3.—Cook Hovey, the late City Clerk of Urbana, Ohio, and alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $60,000 to that municipality, has been arrested near this city by Detective Fewings, of St. Thomas, and taken to that town for a preliminary examination, which will take place Tuesday next.

HOW BUCHOLZ WAS BETRAYED.

THE DETECTIVE AGAIN TELLS THE STORY OF THE PRISONER'S STATEMENTS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 3.—At the Bucholz trial to-day, Franklin Bischoff, of New York, testified that Schulte came to his father's banking-house on Dec. 27, 1878, at which time he exchanged German mark bills. The witness gave him in exchange four gold mark pieces, in one of which was a hole. This piece was shown to the witness, and he identified it as the one given Schulte.

Ernest Stark, the detective who was employed to work up the case, related the circumstance of forming the acquaintance of Bucholz in the Bridgeport Jail, the witness being confined as a prisoner charged with forgery, under the name of Sommers. Bucholz came to the witness's cell, showing him the article in the New-York *Staats Zeitung* in regard to finding Schulte's watch; the witness said to him, "It looks rather bad for you;" Bucholz replied, "I did not go that way," and said to the witness that the reason he was suspected of the crime was because Schulte's servant was with him that night. Bucholz told the witness that his statement made before the Coroner's jury did not amount to anything because he did not understand the laws of this country; he had employed good lawyers, and agreed to pay them $1,500 for services; the money was no account if he could get clear; he told the witness that if he could get out for a few hours he would go and lift Schulte's treasure; he said Schulte had concealed under the floor of his house a box containing $60,000; said this money was marked with ink of a peculiar kind, which Schulte had brought from Germany. Bucholz told the witness where the pocket-books were hidden in the barn near Waring's house, and gave a diagram of the place. Stark related the circumstances of his going after the money, which was found as directed by Bucholz. The witness took the money to New-York and delivered it to the German Consul-General; he returned to Bridgeport, visited the prisoner at the jail, and informed him he had found the money, when Bucholz proposed that the pocket-books should be thrown in some place where suspicion would be thrown on other persons. Bucholz one day said to the witness that he rather suspected him of being a detective, and said should he prove such and testify against him he would tell his counsel to throw up the case; he would make a statement to the court and stab himself in the heart. The prisoner again told witness he wished he would get Gruenewold, Schulte's former servant, out of the way; also, throw away the gold piece having a hole in it, as it was important evidence and might go against him.

A SWINDLER IN TROUBLE.

WALTER MITCHELL AGAIN ARRESTED, AFTER COMPROMISING A RECENT FRAUD.

MILFORD, Penn., March 3.—Walter Mitchell, a notorious land swindler, who has operated throughout this part of Pennsylvania for many years, was arrested at Port Jervis, N. Y., last evening, and taken this morning to Jersey City, to answer to a charge of having recently defrauded a man named Cox, of Jersey City, of about $4,000. Mitchell had deeded Cox a piece of almost worthless land, in Delaware Township, Pike County, Penn., instead of a valuable farm he had been previously showing, and which belonged to other persons, receiving therefor about $2,000 cash, and property situated near New-York, valued at $2,000. Cox did not discover the fraud until he had paid about $3,000 upon the purchase. He then went before the Hudson County Grand Jury and obtained an indictment against Mitchell for obtaining money under false pretenses. This being represented to Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, he granted a requisition for Mitchell's arrest. Mitchell, hearing of this, made his escape and kept secreted until his counsel partially succeeded in settling the matter. A compromise was finally made, Mitchell refunding a portion of the money received from Cox, and exchanging papers. The costs in the case were large, and were not settled. Last evening Mitchell was on his way to Jersey City to pay the costs, when he was arrested. Mitchell is an old offender, and has swindled many New-York persons in the same manner. He owns a large amount of real estate in Pike County, which he has purchased from time to time at land sales for taxes. He is a noted criminal, and is well known to the New-York authorities.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, March 3.—The Norwegian ship Lady Blessington, Capt. Lindahlsen, from London Feb. 23, for Philadelphia, which was in collision on the same date and sank in the Thames, has been raised and beached.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The signal service observer at New-London, Conn., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "Two coal-barges, Clements and William Robbins, each containing 500 tons of coal, sank off Goshen Reef to-day in four fathoms of water. They were bound from New-York to Norwich. The owner's name is Dentz."

FEARING HER CONVICT HUSBAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3.—Mrs. Atwell Saunders, who shot herself in West Gloucester on Saturday, died yesterday. It is found that she had not been legally divorced, having regarded the incarceration of her husband in the State Prison as a practical divorce. Her convict husband married another woman last week, and the object of his call upon Mrs. Saunders was to assure himself that she would not trouble him.

THE NEW SHOAL AT SANDY HOOK.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 3.—A party of engineers attached to the United States Marine Service arrived here to-day to make an examination of the new shoal at Sandy Hook on which the steam-ship State of Nevada stranded on Saturday night, and make an official report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

KILLING HIMSELF WITH POISON.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—E. E. Raymond, who registered from New-York City, Feb. 23, died here to-day from the effects of chloroform and digitalis, taken shortly after his arrival. He refused to give his residence or place of business.

CASPER ARONSON'S TROUBLES.

The suit of Casper Aronson against the Home Insurance Company, to recover $5,000 insurance on a stock of goods destroyed by fire in a store in Broome-street, on June 4, 1877, has been dismissed by Judge Donohue, sitting in the Supreme Court, Circuit, on the technical ground that no properly-certified statement of the circumstances of the fire and of the losses caused by it was ever presented to the defendant corporation. Aronson testified on the trial that he had had much trouble with insurance companies through his attempts to collect insurances on his property destroyed in several fires that have occurred within five or six years. This trouble had affected his mind, he said, so much that he was unable to recall the circumstances of the last fire in Broome-street. His counsel on the trial was Mr. Morris Goodhart. Messrs. Richards & Heald appeared for the Home Insurance Company.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

WORK AND PLANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

AN ANNUAL MEETING INTERFERED WITH—MINNESOTA ORGANIZATIONS COMBINED—ERIE'S PLANS—ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN REPORT.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The annual meeting of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, which was to have taken place yesterday, was interfered with by an injunction. Robert H. Tinker filed a bill in the Superior Court against F. E. Hinckley and the officers of the company, stating that the Chicago, Rockford and Northern Railroad Company was organized with a capital stock of $100,000, only $45,000 of which, however, was paid up, and this $45,000 paid by complainant, who now holds $20,000 worth. Subsequent to the issue of this stock, in March, 1876, 500 shares of the face value of $100 each were fraudulently issued by F. E. Hinckley, as Trustee for the Chicago and Iowa Road. By this means the Chicago and Iowa Company has been able continuously to keep control of the Chicago, Rockford and Northern Road to the great damage of the plaintiff. Mr. Tinker obtained a temporary injunction restraining Mr. Hinckley from voting on the shares in question.

ST. PAUL, March 3.—At a meeting here on Monday of the Directors of the St. Paul and Sioux City, the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls, and the Hudson and River Falls Railroads, the transfer of the two latter roads, under the terms of the consolidation made last Summer, was perfected, and final papers were passed, and the three roads are now under the full control of the St. Paul and Sioux City Company, though each retains its distinct corporate organization. The St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Company elected E. F. Drake, President of the St. Paul and Sioux City, President, in place of Peter Berkey, resigned; G. A. Hamilton, Director, in place of Horace Thompson, deceased, and E. W. Ruff. President Drake said that the permanent head-quarters were in St. Paul; that no distinct connection with Chicago was contemplated, such connection being provided by the 40-year operating contract between the Chicago and North-western and the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis; that the North Wisconsin was to be pushed through to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, as rapidly as possible, and that more direct connection with Milwaukee would be sought. Beyond this, and the fact that the St. Paul and Sioux City extensions south and west, were to be carried out as originally intended, Mr. Drake declined to talk.

MONTGOMERY, March 3.—E. H. Green, of New-York, has declined to accept the office of President of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, and Messrs. Authon and Foster have refused to serve as Directors. Messrs. Josiah Morris, of this city, and W. H. Pratt, of Mobile, were chosen to fill their places. Mr. Morris has been elected President, and Mr. Pratt Vice-President, of the company.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Massachusetts Central Railroad has determined upon a diversion of its route in Worcester County from Enfield and Greenwich, and instead will pass southward through Ware and Palmer, and thence north-west through Belchertown. This will be two and a half miles shorter than by the former route, and furnish a better country and better grades, but will make necessary the abandonment of $160,000 worth of grading.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 3.—The stockholders of the Atchison and Nebraska are called to meet in this city on March 25, to consider the advisability of leasing their franchises and property to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

BUFFALO, March 3.—The *Express* learns that during the ensuing week the management of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Company intends taking up the third rail on the main line between Attica and Hornellsville, and all broad-gauge freight will then be sent from Attica by way of Avon. The company has ordered 30 new locomotives, all of standard gauge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—The annual report of Thomas Allen, President of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, shows as follows: Gross earnings of the transportation department for the year, $5,202,611; operating and general expenses, $2,902,056; net earnings, $2,300,555; gross earnings over previous year, $778,290, or 17¼ per cent; net earnings over previous year, $354,599, or 18¼ per cent. The increase of earnings has been wholly in freight traffic, amounting to 25 per cent. over 1878. This increase would have been still larger had the equipment of the road been equal to the demand. To meet this difficulty a large number of new freight cars have been ordered.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 3.—The result of the amicable arrangements which are being consummated between the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway and the Canadian Government will be an interchange of traffic in Summer as well as in Winter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—At a meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Directors, to-day, the lease of the Pensacola Road was ratified; also, all the contracts and combinations entered into between Vice-President Newcomb, President Wanly, Gov. Brown, and others. Col. Cole was present to ascertain whether or not the Directors wished to purchase the Southern Road. This they think it best to do, and steps will probably soon be taken in that direction.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Lima, Ohio, to-day voted to issue $100,000 in bonds as a gift to the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, in consideration of the location of machine shops at that place, the vote standing 1,981 to 19.

REPORT OF THE C., C., C. & I. ROAD.

THE COMPANY SHOWN TO BE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad was held at the company's offices in this city to-day. Directors were elected as follows: A. G. Dulman, of New-York; B. S. Brown, of Columbus; H. B. Baltzer, of New-York, and George H. Russell, of Cleveland—all re-elected except Mr. Dulman, who succeeds L. M. Hubby, of Cleveland, retired.

The annual report of the President, J. H. Devereux, is as follows:

The Board of Directors submit the following report of the operations of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879. The gross earnings have been:

Received from freight	$2,795,405 31
Received from passengers	739,939 47
Received from mails	76,289 07
Received from express	62,422 26
Received from rents	43,444 66
Received from interest and dividends	40,467 16
Total earnings	$3,758,967 96

The expenses have been:

Total operating expenses	$2,692,307 53
Taxes	117,913 54
Interest on bonds	425,180 00
Total expenses, taxes, interest	$3,234,501 07
Net earnings	$524,466 89
Dividend No. 15, of 2½ per cent., payable Feb. 2, 1880	374,770 00
Net surplus for the year	$149,696 89

Full particulars of operation will be found in the accompanying reports and tables: The earnings and expenses of the year, compared with those of 1878, show an increase in gross earnings of $230,254 17 and a decrease in expenses of $6,420 34. Of through freight, there have been transported 319,739,341 tons one mile, as compared with 276,211,885 tons transported in 1878; and of local freight there have been moved 81,368,629 tons one mile, against 69,633,528 tons in 1878. The total amount of freight hauled one mile is 401,107,970 tons, at an average gross rate of 697-1000 cents per ton mile, as compared with 345,845,373 tons, at an average gross rate of 752-1000 cents per ton mile in 1878. With an increase of 17 97-100 per cent. in the freight tonnage, there has been a decrease of 7 31-100 per cent. in the ton-rate per mile. The expense of freight per ton-mile has been 575-1000 cent, as compared with 655-1000 cent in 1878, being a decrease of 12 21-100 per cent. A comparison between the earnings and expenses of freight per ton per mile this year with last shows:

	1879. Cents.	1878. Cents.	Inc. Cents.	Dec. Cents.
Freight earnings per ton-mile	.697	.752	.....	.055
Cost of freight per ton-mile	.575	.655	.....	.080
Net earnings per ton-mile	.122	.097	.025	.....

The passengers carried one mile were, of through passengers, 15,259,169, and of local passengers, 18,812,463, as compared with 12,316,400 through and 17,153,900 local passengers in 1878, an increase of 23 89-100 per cent. in the through and of 9 66-100 per cent. in the local passenger traffic, the total number of passengers carried one mile being 34,071,632, as against 29,470,300 in 1878, an increase of 15 61-100 per cent. The passenger rates and expenses, per mile, as compared with 1878, are as follows:

	1879. Cents.	1878. Cents.	Inc. Cents.	Dec. Cents.
Rate per mile	2.579	2.798	.....	.219
Expenses per mile	1.135	1.410	.....	.275
Net earnings	1.444	1.388	.056	.....

The extraordinary gross freight rate of the year is to be noted, dropping below the rate of any preceding year, and averaging, as it is seen, less than 7 mills per ton-mile. When it is stated that through or competitive tonnage forms 79 71-100 per cent. of the entire freight traffic of the railway, it will be understood how vital to net revenue is the maintenance of reasonably remunerative rates. The gross rate per ton-mile on competitive freight traffic has been during the year, by months:

AVERAGE GROSS RATE.

	Cents per Ton-Mile.		Cents per Ton-Mile.
January	.568	July	.436
February	.617	August	.587
March	.582	September	.666
April	.463	October	.659
May	.457	November	.731
June	.377	December	.752

And the addition of a single mill upon the year's freight traffic equals a net earning exceeding $400,000.

Allusion was made in the previous annual report to pooling contracts, and to certain conservative agreements between the trunk roads, which also included most of the principal Western rail lines. These agreements, it was believed, would largely lessen, if not entirely remove, the evil of unlicensed competition for traffic which had destroyed rates and revenue. A considerable portion of the year had passed before much efficiency was given these agreements, and throughout the Spring and early Summer rates in competition with the lake and canal were simply below the cost of service. United and effective action, for the first time under the trunk line agreements, relieved the situation during August, and thenceforward, for the remainder of the year, the results of operation improved steadily. It is to be hoped these arrangements of the trunk lines and connections for the maintenance of tariff, and for the amicable settlement of transportation quarrels, whenever or however they may originate, are now permanently as well as thoroughly in operation. And, as remarked in a previous report, these transportation contracts and regulations serve not the rail interests alone, but also benefit the shipper, the community, and the State.

The advances to the leased lines and payments on account of construction work during the year have been:

To the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway	$116,786 33
Construction, new equipment, and land	46,267 56
Total	$163,053 93

The financial condition of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway has improved, and that road has been further strengthened by the transfer to its track, between Dayton and Cincinnati, of the traffic of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, under an agreement which took effect on May 1. There is every prospect that henceforward the Cincinnati and Springfield will be able to meet its obligations and operating cost. The legal situation in respect of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, the other leased line of this company, remains unchanged since the last report. The litigation in connection with that road, which had been begun by the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, is still pending. The pool with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, has continued in successful operation throughout the year. A pool of gross earnings was made between this company, the Indianapolis and St. Louis, and the Wabash Railway Company, which took effect June 1. The current working of this arrangement has been very satisfactory, and to the best interests of the several roads.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the floating indebtedness of the company, heretofore existing, caused by advances to leased lines under contracts of long standing, has been liquidated during the year. To accomplish this object, the bonded indebtedness of the company has been increased $228,000, and now stands $6,337,000. The condition of the railway and its equipment in every respect was never better, and with the present contracts for rails filled, the main track between Cleveland and Cincinnati and between Galion and Indianapolis will be wholly laid with steel rails. The board take pleasure in again recognizing the ability and faithful efforts of Mr. E. B. Thomas, General Manager, and of the officers and employes generally of the railway, through whose united and efficient working the results of the year have proved so satisfactory.

WHEN IS A MAN MAD?

DR. GEORGE M. BEARD ON INSANITY'S PROBLEMS.

Dr. George M. Beard read before the Medico-Legal Society, in the parlors of the Academy of Medicine, last evening, an exhaustive and important paper on the "Problems of Insanity in Modern Life." In introducing his subject, Dr. Beard pointed out the importance to psychological science of the study of the human mind in its states of eclipse, and observed that many of the most striking data and theories of modern psychology had been amassed from the observation of pathological states. As in astronomy the physical structure and configuration of the sun were best studied when its orb was in eclipse, so in psychology, intellectual eclipses furnished facts of the highest importance to the determination of the profoundest problems of the noblest of sciences—the *scientia scientiarum* of the group massed under the general caption of biology. Psychology was, Dr. Beard thought, to be regarded, not only as a department of social science, but as its most important and most abstruse department. In pursuing the subject he should first offer a definition of insanity, which, he believed, would cover the actual conditions of modern inquiry. It was now a conceded point among scientific men that insanity was a brain disease, or was pretty uniformly associated with brain disease, either structural or functional. But there were brain diseases with which no such thing as mental aberration was associated, and hence it would not be proper to use the two terms as synonymous. There were, for instance, cerebral tumors and cerebral hemorrhages, which did not involve any disordered action of the faculties, and were never adduced as evidences of mental disturbance, except in contested will cases, and then, unjustly and improperly. There was, then a factor in insanity which was not physical, but psychical—the factor of serious disturbance of mental co-ordination—which must be taken into consideration in defining insanity, and which, although dependent upon brain disease, was accepted as the most important factor in determining the question of criminal responsibility. Accepting this factor as an integral part of the definition, he would formulate the result in these terms: "Insanity is a disease of the brain in which mental co-ordination is seriously impaired." He would insist upon the phrase "seriously impaired," because there were many instances in which brain disease produced eccentricity, transient or partial disturbance of cerebral function, or even delusive sensations, without amounting to insanity or rendering the victim *non compos mentis*. There was, indeed, no distinct boundary that could be specified as the limit of sanity and the beginning of insanity, nor was there any symptom or set of symptoms that could be held as conclusive *indicia*, the degree of mental inco-ordination being a matter of testimony and of experience, to be settled in each case without recourse to general terms.

Dr. Beard next classified insanity as of two kinds, premising that no absolute distinction was possible. The first species, which he preferred to style intellectual insanity, was a type in which the want of co-ordination applied more especially to the reason, ideation, and will. This type was associated with mental delusions of various kinds, with hallucinations of perception and sensation. The second he preferred to style emotional insanity, the so-called moral and impulsive types being merely varieties of perverted emotional life. He wished it to be understood, however, that intellectual and emotional were terms that must not be employed in the hard and fast acceptation of the metaphysicians; that sensation and perception were terms which had no settled meaning under the modern scientific method of psychological investigation, and that no form of mental incoordination could be strictly defined as exclusive of the emotional life on the one hand, or of the intellectual or rational on the other. Dr. Beard regarded general paresis—a disease practically of the present century—as probably the proximately typical form of nervous disease associated with our nineteenth century civilization. Neither alcohol nor tobacco in excess was competent in his opinion to produce general paresis, although either might act as the exciting cause when the tendency was established. He passed to the consideration of why insanity increases most rapidly among the poor, and concluded with a criticism on modern modes of treatment.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Brinckley, Ark., early Tuesday morning, destroyed the large hotel owned by Gunn & Black. The loss is $10,000; uninsured. The west end of the hotel was occupied as the offices of the Southern Express Company and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and all their papers were destroyed. Several commercial travelers barely escaped with their lives.

A fire, Tuesday night, at Seguin, Texas, destroyed the residence of J. C. Douglas, H. Trauver's grocery store, Odd-fellows' Hall, Gallagher's furniture store, and Banker's O'Hara House. The loss is $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,000.

A fire at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, yesterday morning, destroyed Paris's drug store and A. S. Hood's photographic establishment. The loss is $15,000.

The steel factory belonging to J. B. Coghlin, at Hochelaga, Quebec, was yesterday destroyed by fire, with its contents. The loss is $8,000, and fully insured.

BURGLARS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

On the morning of the 13th ult. Karrell's bakery, at No. 785 Eleventh-avenue, was broken into by burglars. Miss Minnie Karrell, daughter of the proprietor, was awakened by the presence of one of the intruders in her room. On discovering that she was awake the burglar bent over her and hissed between his teeth, "If you scream I'll kill you." Instead of being frightened at his threat, the plucky girl struck the ruffian in the face, and jumping out of bed pounded vigorously on the floor, to attract the attention of her father's workmen on the floor below. The burglars thereupon fled, and made their escape by the rear of the premises. Officer McDonnell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, subsequently arrested two notorious members of the Eleventh-avenue gang, named John Oates and Michael Rogers, and in their possession found the property stolen from Karrell's apartments. Oates, who was recognized by Minnie Karrell as the man who had been in her room, lived at No. 829 Eleventh-avenue, and Rogers gave his address as Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. When arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in General Sessions, yesterday, both prisoners pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree. In 1872 Rogers was sentenced (with a confederate named George Riley) to 20 years in State Prison for robbing Daniel Karrison of 27 cents, but after six years and six months secured his discharge, and Oates was sentenced to two years and six months for burglary in 1877. Judge Cowing sentenced each of the prisoners to five years in State Prison.

MARBLE-POLISHERS TO STRIKE.

A secret meeting of the Marble-polishers' United Protective Association was held last evening at Emmet Hall, No. 252 West Thirtieth-street, with President Owen Loughlin in the chair. It was resolved that the "acid polishers," who are principally employed in polishing mantels, should go on strike on Monday next, unless employers agree to advance wages 25 cents per day. This amount was taken off their pay in November last. The "acid polishers" now earn $1 75 per day. The Union has over 150 members.

QUESTIONS OF METHODISM

WHAT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE WILL DO.

THE NEW BISHOPS TO BE APPOINTED, AND WHO WILL PROBABLY BE SELECTED—QUALIFICATIONS OF THE VARIOUS CANDIDATES—EDITORSHIPS AND SECRETARYSHIPS TO BE FILLED.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to be held in this city, beginning May 1, is now so near that much of its more important business is already taking shape, and can, in most cases with strong probability, and in some cases with almost certainty, be forecast. In fact, the special, informal conference, antecedent to the General (and to some extent ratifying) Conference has been in session throughout the length and breadth of the United States for two or three months, and though its doings are published only in whispers in the ear, and in confidential talks by the Pastor's fireside, at the Church editor's table, at the Church secretary's desk, and in the Bishop's office, they are widely and well known to those concerned. The business of the Methodist Church affords abundant and excellent opportunity for the publication of such informal proceedings. The meetings of the Book Committee, one of which closed in this city three weeks ago, call together from all parts of the country, besides laymen, more than 20 prominent ministers, all, or nearly all, members of the General Conference. Then there is the annual meeting of the Bishops, and the annual missionary meeting, which requires the attendance of all the Bishops, and many ministerial members from Oregon to Florida, and which is attended by nearly all the editors of the Church. By these means and many more the decisions of the anticipatory informal conference are made and published.

The Bishops have no voice in the legislation of the Church, except the "still small voice." But this is made very penetrating by their personal popularity and influence, by which they were enabled in the first place to attain episcopal place, by their intimate personal acquaintance with all the delegates, and by their episcopal power, authority, and prestige. The last General Conference afforded excellent illustration of the power of the episcopal preference. The Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate* at New-York, had incurred the dislike of some total abstinence zealots in the Church by the temperate tone of his editorials on their hobby, and he had offended some others by so far admitting the improvability of the Methodist economy as to open the columns of his paper, as the General Conference of 1876 approached, for the discussion in a moderate and loyal way of some mooted changes in the administrative detail of that economy. Consequently, in the General Conference of 1876, he would have had a slight scattering opposition to his re-election to the office of editor of the *Advocate*, but he would have been triumphantly elected. But the Bishops, whose dislike he had also incurred, really headed, managed, and directed the opposition to him; picked out a man to run against him, and after one of the hardest struggles for their favorite that the Episcopal Board ever made, they barely succeeded in electing him and defeating Dr. Curry. It was well known among the initiated, weeks before that Baltimore General Conference, that the Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler was "the Bishops' man" for editor of the *Advocate*, just as it was understood for months that the Rev. Dr. R. Nelson was "the Bishops' man" for Book Agent.

One of the most interesting questions to come up at the General Conference will be that of the number of additional Bishops to be made, and who they shall be. It is generally conceded—in inside circles—that the number will not be under four nor over six. It may be considered *certain that there will not be less than four* new Bishops made, and highly probable that the number will not go above six, though it is barely possible that a pressure of candidates may at last swell the number to eight; either four or five are the more probable numbers. In any event, two of the future Bishops can be named with certainty. If five are elected, three can be now named, and if six are elected, four can be now named. The two who are certain of election, provided they live, are the Rev. Dr. J. F. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, a young man, of European education, ripe scholarship, and good executive ability, and the Rev. Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, President of the Wesleyan University, of whom Eastern Methodists, and New-York especially, need not to be told, a man of whom any Church might well be proud. After these the most prominent candidates are the Rev. Dr. H. W. Warren, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. J. M. Walden, Cincinnati; the Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, New-York; the Rev. Dr. E. Q. Fuller, Atlanta; the Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, Syracuse, and the Rev. Dr. Stratton, San Francisco. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Warren, of Philadelphia, is brother of the President of Boston University, and has filled the most influential pulpits in different New-England cities, New-York, and Philadelphia. He will receive the solid support of New-England and the Middle States. He is also well and widely known to the Church at large as a writer for the Church periodicals. He may be said to stand a fair chance, but he is not generally put third on the list. It is believed that the struggle for the third place on the list will be between the three whose names follow that of Dr. Warren in the list given above.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Walden, junior member of the firm of Hitchcock & Walden, agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern, received the largest vote for Bishop at the Brooklyn General Conference, in 1872, of any candidate who was not elected. He is a well-known candidate for episcopal honors at the hands of the approaching General Conference. He is "solid" with Southern and Western Methodism. The North-west is not a unit in his favor, the East is noncommittal. Many of his friends fear that he will lose votes by the over-zealous electioneering of Cincinnati, where he is a favorite. A very prominent Methodist remarked, the other day, on this subject: "If it were dinner-time and there were two hotels, and one was beating a gong, and the other was not, the General Conference would go to the one without the gong, just from a natural dislike of being dictated to as to where it should feed." Dr. Walden is a shrewd, able man who would worthily fill the episcopal bench; but, excepting, of course, Bishop Wiley, resident here, has no large amount of backing by the Board of Bishops. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, is Secretary of the Church Extension Society, and a member of one of the Iowa Conferences. He divides with the Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of New-York, the candidacy of the North-west and one of the two is bound to win. Dr. Fowler, mindful of the fable of the dog and the shadow, is a candidate for re-election to the office of editor of the *Advocate* at New-York, and will not run in the episcopal race until 1884; but if his friends pick him up and carry him over the course, why, he would submit as gracefully as he could. But Dr. Fowler, not being a candidate, and the North-west being determined to have at least one man out of the number elected, Methodists might as well accustom themselves to the sound of Bishop Kynett. The South demands one man, and has settled on the Rev. Dr. E. Q. Fuller, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, at Atlanta, Ga., and if six men are elected, he will probably be one. The Rev. Dr. Stratton is the candidate of the Pacific coast. Among a host of others whose names are mentioned by their friends, the following are the most prominent: The Rev. Drs. R. M. Hatfield, Evanston, Ill.; S. F. Upham, Boston, Mass.; Moses Hill, of the Erie Conference; C. H. Payne, Delaware, Ohio, and H. S. Ridgaway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

There is every indication that a strong fight will be made by the respective friends of the Rev. Drs. Curry and Fowler for the editorship of the New-York *Advocate*, and in case Dr. Fowler is made Bishop, the many friends of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, of Brooklyn, will put him forward to contest for the editorship. The New-York Book Concern will remain Phillips & Hunt. If Dr. Walden is made Bishop, Indiana will demand that the Rev. Dr. J. J. Hight, assistant editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, be made junior Book Agent of the Western Concern. The other editorships and Secretaryships will probably not change, except that, if the Rev. Dr. Kynett gives up the Secretaryship of the Church Extension Society, the Rev. Dr. (Chaplain) C. C. McCabe stands right in the line of promotion. He is also a North-western man, as well as a universal favorite, and that region will, of course, work with added zeal to make Dr. Kynett Bishop in order to promote "Charley" McCabe.

DEMOCRATIC WORRIMENT IN ALABAMA.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Feb. 29.

We have information from North Alabama of a very grave character. It comes from a true and staunch Democratic source, and may be relied upon. It is to the effect that a formidable combination of Greenbackers and Republicans is organizing against the Democratic Party, and that, unless the latter party go steadily and systematically to work, it is not improbable that North Alabama may act as it did in 1872, when Col. Herndon was defeated for Governor, and Grant carried the State. Very few imagined eight years ago that Alabama, with all of her white vote once more enfranchised, would permit the Republican Party, composed almost entirely of blacks, to get possession of the State Government. Yet such was the fact, and such may be the fact again, if we permit dissensions in our ranks, and allow personal ambition to overweigh our regard for the public weal.

CONSPIRATORS ON THE RACK.

MARCUS T. SACIA TELLS WHAT HE DID NOT DO—A PRISONER WHO DECLARES MRS. LEWIS TO BE MRS. LEWIS.

TRENTON, March 3.—In the trial of the Lewis will conspirators to-day, C. S. See, the Master in Chancery, who took the evidence in the probate proceedings, resumed his evidence as to the testimony taken before him. In doing so, he referred to six volumes of printed testimony, containing over 3,000 pages. The object of Mr. See's testimony was to show that by reason of the conspiracy the probate of the will was delayed. Mrs. Lewis was recalled and cross-examined by Judge Hoffman. She said that she resided with a Mrs. Brown, at No. 123 West Twenty-seventh-street, New-York; it was not a house of ill-fame; she heard that it had become so afterward; she did not live there for that purpose; she did not live in New-York and carry on that for a business. The Government here rested its case.

Ex-Judge Hoffman opened the case for the defendant Parks, asking the court to instruct the jury to acquit him. The whole testimony against Dr. Parks had its foundation in what had been said by this woman, [Mrs. Lewis.] He asked if she was such a woman as to be believed? She was here as a confessed perjurer, confessedly guilty of subornation of perjury. Judge Hoffman insisted that Mrs. Lewis's testimony was not corroborated; the defendants should not be compelled to go into a defense. Mr. Mayo made a similar argument on behalf of the other defendant. Judge Nixon decided that the case was a proper one to go to the jury, and refused the motions.

Marcus T. Sacia, one of the defendants, testified that he resided in Jersey City, and had been indicted in New-York in 1876, but had not been tried. He denied all knowledge of the conspiracy, or that he ever saw Mrs. Lewis or Bradford before they testified in this case. He was introduced to Caldwell by his father, and had known Arnold since 1865. He did not know of the conspiracy until Arnold told him that he was sorry he [Arnold] was in it, and that he had been compelled to make an affidavit under threat that if he did not do so he would be sent to State Prison. He did not know why Arnold implicated him. He had met Dr. Parks at Bushe's Hotel, in Hoboken—not in relation to the Lewis will case, but about some land out West. He was examined before the Master to contradict bogus statements furnished Mr. Gilchrist. He knew Fish, the Justice of the Peace, for several years. He had been arrested several times for dealing in bank stock, assault and battery, &c., but was never tried.

Upon cross-examination, Sacia said he was not arrested in 1857 for counterfeiting by Capt. Williamson, in New-York. He was not tried for receiving stolen goods in 1858. In 1862 he was arrested with James Brooks; it was a bogus arrest. In 1863 he was locked up in the First Ward Station-house in New-York. He lived in Iowa in 1867 and 1870, dealing in real estate. He was not arrested in 1873 for subornation of perjury in the United States courts. He did not know that he was indicted with a man named Gildersleeve, who served a term in the Albany Penitentiary. Britton was the cause of bringing him into this case; he [Britton] could imitate the witness's handwriting. The witness was arrested in relation to bank stock in 1874, and was discharged. He did not recollect being indicted for forgery in April, 1875. He did not write a postal card to Arnold; it was a forgery. He knew it was because he did not write it. He never saw Mrs. Lewis or Bradford until he saw them here. As to the testimony of O'Keefe that he carried letters between the witness and Caldwell, Sacia said: "It is a lie!" Mr. Winfield told the witness that Mr. Gilchrist had several very serious charges against him, and he wanted him to go before the Master to contradict them. He did not tell Mr. Lyon [the New-York lawyer whose testimony was ruled out yesterday,] that he [witness] wanted him to go to Judge Pierrepont and tell him that he [witness] would give the whole Lewis will case away for $50,000. He had a conversation with Mr. Lyon about the Lewis will case, but Mr. Lyon then suggested that the witness should find out about it, as they wanted to know about it over the river. He never employed Mr. Lyon as a counsel, and did not go to him on that occasion to do so.

Frank Allison, one of the defendants, was called, but after a consultation with Mr. Mayo, his counsel, did not go upon the stand.

Henry T. Bassford, another defendant, testified that he never saw Caldwell until 1878, when Caldwell introduced himself to the witness in the Post Office. No one was ever at his house in Ninth-avenue, New-York, except Mrs. Lewis once, and his wife and child. He never received a letter from Mrs. Lewis appointing an interview between Sacia and Bradford. He was arrested once in Washington in a patent suit. He never saw the certificate and frame before he saw it in court. Caldwell never handed them to the witness, and Caldwell's testimony was false. The witness denied all knowledge of the marriage certificates. When Caldwell first met the witness at the Post Office, he had Fleet with him, and they were talking about a certificate that would have to be produced. He did write to Caldwell under the name of "Clara." He saw Mr. Russell, counsel for Cathcart, and told him that he "would have to look out for Caldwell and Fleet, as they were the —— rascals unhung." He first met Mrs. Lewis as Jane Hastings, at No. 15 Carroll-place, Bleecker and Thompson streets, at Mrs. Baton's, in 1858. Mrs. Lewis's testimony that she did not live there, was false. The witness said he believed, and still believes Mrs. Lewis to be the widow of Joseph L. Lewis. He knew Joseph L. Lewis, and had seen him several times. He never received from or handed any letters to Caldwell. He knew that there was a conspiracy to cover up the character of Mrs. Lewis, who had confessed to the witness that since her marriage with Mr. Lewis she had been very indiscreet. The witness advised her to confess it to her lawyer, and withdraw the proceedings in Chancery in Jersey City. When the witness met Mrs. Lewis at No. 15 Carroll-place she was known as Jane Hastings, and she introduced Joseph L. Lewis to him. Lewis was then courting Miss Hastings, and the witness tried to make himself very agreeable to her. He saw Lewis there three times then. She went away and came back in 1862, and then introduced Lewis to the witness as her husband. That was 22 years ago. He met Lewis in Wall-street, and made an appointment to meet him at his house in Hoboken; he did meet him there. "Notwithstanding that Mrs. Lewis says she is not the widow of Joseph L. Lewis, I know as well as I know anything that she is. I have not had the same inducements offered me to deny it. I never saw Bradford until I came to Trenton, nor Dr. Parks until he was brought into the Hudson County Jail."

COAL PRICES ARRANGED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—On and after March 15, the prices for coal, delivered on board of vessels at Port Richmond, will be as follows: Hard white ash coal, broken, $3 65; egg, $3 65; stove, $3 65; chestnut, $3 55; pea, $2 40. Free-burning white ash coal, broken, $3 35; egg, $3 35; stove, $3 65; chestnut, $3 55; pea, $2 40. North Franklin white ash coal, broken, $3 35; egg, $3 35; stove, $3 65; chestnut, $3 55; pea, $2 40. Schuylkill red ash coal, egg, $3 65; stove, $3 85; chestnut, $3 55; pea, $2 40. Shamokin, egg, $3 50; stove, $3 75; chestnut, $3 55; pea, $2 40. Shamokin red ash coal, (Fales,) egg, $3 65; stove, $3 85; chestnut, $3 55. Lorberry coal, broken, $4; egg, $4; stove, $4; chestnut, $3 60. Lykins Valley coal, (Brookside,) broken, $4 75; egg, $4 75; stove, $4 75; chestnut, $4 25. The prices for hard white ash lump and steam-boat coal, delivered from the same place, will be $4 40 each.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 3.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, business was transacted as follows: No. 99—John W. Harway, appellant, vs. Christopher J. Lott, respondent; submitted. No. 16—William P. Beard et al., Executors, appellants, vs. Horatio N. Gray, respondent; argued by John E. Parsons for appellants and by Abram Wakeman for the respondent. No. 89—Charles C. Harrison et al., respondents, vs. William R. Ross et al., appellants; argued by F. G. Cantine for appellants and by John E. Parsons for the respondents.

The day calendar for Thursday, March 4, is as follows: Nos. 82, 103, 105, 94, 102, 6, 106, and 107.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday in the Cunard steam-ship Gallia were Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, the author and composer of "Pinafore" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Mr. D'Oyley Carte and several members of his opera troupe were present to wish them a prosperous voyage. It was the original intention of Gilbert and Sullivan to remain in this country until May, but they have decided to produce "The Pirates" in London during the Easter holidays. The Labrador, of the French Line, which sailed for Havre yesterday, had among its passengers Engineers Dauzat and Bouton, who accompanied Count de Lesseps on his recent survey of the proposed route of the Panama Ship-canal. Lieut. L. Napoleon B. Wyse was also a passenger on the Labrador.

TWO FAMILIES FIGHTING.

A serious affray, in which a man and wife named Pendergrast were seriously injured by a woman named Kelly and her son, occurred at No. 44 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, last night. The parties all live on the same floor, and Mrs. Pendergrast and Mrs. Kelly had quarreled. When Mr. Pendergrast went home last night, Mrs. Kelly's two sons—James, aged 15, and Patrick, aged 13—waylaid and attacked him on the stairs. James, who was armed with a hammer, struck Pendergrast on the head, partially knocking him down stairs. His wife, hearing the noise, ran to her husband's assistance, when she was attacked by Mrs. Kelly, who struck her on the head, cutting a gash three inches long, which penetrated to the skull. Mrs. Kelly and Patrick were arrested. James Kelly escaped.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—March 3.

SENATE.

GEN. ARTHUR'S ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Senate took up and passed the bill for the relief of Chester A. Arthur, ex-Collector of the Port of New-York, relieving him from liability for discrepancies in the accounts of subordinates, &c., amounting to about $11,000.

DRAWBACKS ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, the Senate took up and passed the House bill to amend section 3,020 of the Revised Statutes. It amends the section so that it reads as follows:

SEC. 3,020. When fire-arms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing-machines, and reapers, manufactured with stock or handles made of wood grown in the United States, are exported for the benefit of drawback under the preceding section, such articles shall be entitled to such drawback in all cases where the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used; and when cans manufactured in whole or in part of imported material, filled with products grown or produced in the United States, are exported for the benefit of such drawback, the same shall in all cases be entitled to the drawback provided for in the preceding section, where the imported material used in the manufacture of such cans shall be not less than 70 per cent. of the value of all the material used in the manufacture thereof.

THE STAR ROUTE DEFICIT.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the appropriations for the transportation of mails on star routes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. LOGAN continued his remarks in opposition to the bill. He challenged the Senator from New-Jersey [Mr. Randolph] to produce proof of the charge made in his recent speech, that Gen. McDowell had, before the court-martial, reported to the War Department his knowledge of the force in front of Porter, though on the court-martial he swore that he did not know it.

Mr. RANDOLPH replied that he did state in his remarks that Gen. McDowell swore on Porter's trial that he had no knowledge of the force in front of him; that is, as to whether it was Longstreet's or Jackson's or either. He now restated that, and proceeded to read from McDowell's testimony before the court, including the following:

Question by Porter's counsel—When you left the accused where you found him on the 29th, were you at that time advised that Longstreet's corps or any other corps of the Confederate Army was marching on to unite with the right of Jackson? A.—I did not know anything about Longstreet's corps or Jackson's corps. I have mentioned before that I received a note from Gen. Buford that 17 regiments, a battery, and 500 cavalry were marching from Gainesville. To whom they belonged or where they were going was not a matter of which I was instructed.

Q.—Have you a knowledge now of what was the actual force of the enemy under the command of Jackson, or did you know that Jackson was in command of the enemy? A.—I did not know that Jackson was there. I have been told he was there. I do not know what his force was.

Mr. Randolph read much more of the evidence, and claimed that it supported his assertion.

Mr. LOGAN said he could show the facts to be the opposite to what the Senator from New-Jersey had stated. He asked the latter if he had read the report in the office of the War Department, to which he had referred, by saying that it ought to be there, whether it was or not.

Mr. RANDOLPH said he had read a certified copy of it.

Mr. LOGAN asked why he had, in view of that fact, insinuated that it might or might not be there. He went on to say that he had both the report and evidence, and not a scintilla of testimony could be found to show their disagreement. He read from the printed records of the War Department containing Gen. McDowell's report to Pope, in which he states that he was informed by Buford that 17 regiments, 1 battery, and 500 cavalry were passing along the Centreville road. These were the exact numbers stated on the trial. The Senator from New-Jersey had attempted to make out that McDowell swore falsely, because he said he had no knowledge of the force coming through Thoroughfare Gap, some miles away, while the whole evidence shows that Longstreet's corps took the Centreville road. There was no discrepancy whatever. He called on the Senator from New-Jersey to produce a certified copy of any dispatch contradicting this assertion if he could. If this case was to go before the country on false and manufactured statements *he wished to find it out. He had said* this much in justification of Gen. McDowell, an honorable and high-minded gentleman. He gave notice that if it became necessary for him to go into an argument on the evidence in this case he would endeavor to show that Porter did fail to carry out orders that he would have obeyed if coming from Gen. McClellan, or some such officer. He then resumed his argument of yesterday, citing decisions to prove that there could be no review of the findings of the court-martial. In the course of his remarks he said that Porter was ostensibly seeking the removal of a stain on his honor. But when he asks that he sticks his hand behind him, and says "$60,000 will correct it better than merely a restoration of my honor." The only way, continued Mr. Logan, in which Porter could be relieved was by Executive pardon. He had been told, however, that the President had never been asked to pardon him. It was true, a pardon did not carry with it $60,000.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York—Does the Senator think, if I am convicted by court-martial, as I believe erroneously, that a pardon would place me where I would be placed if I could have a rehearing and show that I was originally innocent?

Mr. LOGAN—There is no rehearing in the bill. There is $60,000 in it. But what kind of a rehearing could be had that would have authority to bring Mr. Porter before it and retry him?

Mr. KERNAN—Originally the President, if he had seen fit, could have annulled this sentence. Now, I want to give him a chance to review it on the report of a board of inquiry that finds the sentence was erroneous.

Mr. LOGAN—There is no power to grant a new trial, but if there was, could any power of this Government grant a new trial, after the President approved the sentence, that would have authority to bring the man before it?

Mr. KERNAN—I believe there is power, on application of the accused, for Congress to authorize a tribunal to rehear the case.

Mr. LOGAN—Is there any power to retry this man?

Mr. KERNAN—If this bill passes as it is proposed to be amended, it authorizes the President to review this case, and by a retrial I mean a review of the sentence.

Mr. LOGAN—The Senator has mis-read the bill and amendment. The amendment does not provide for a review or to set aside, but it provides that he shall have $60,000 and go back into the Army.

Mr. KERNAN—The bill, as amended, authorizes the President, in his discretion, to do what he might have done before he approved it—annul the findings.

Mr. LOGAN sent the bill to the Clerk's desk, and had it read, and remarked that the Senator from New-York had better read bills before he discussed or voted on them. He reiterated his intimation that the pardon of the President was less cared for than the $60,000 appropriated by the bill. He went on to argue that the legislative branch of the Government could not constitutionally interfere with the judicial department, by nullifying its judgments as proposed here. "You will hear from the country," he said, "when you perpetrate this wrong upon the people of the land, and in tones that will not be misunderstood."

At 3:30 P. M. Mr. Logan suspended his remarks. He will resume them to-morrow. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

The House resumed, in the morning hour, the consideration of the bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal courts.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, favored the bill so far as it related to the original jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and specially supported an amendment which he proposed to offer repealing section 640 and clauses 9, 10, and 11 of section 649 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, offered the following amendments: Providing that the minimum sum involved in a cause, in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Courts, shall be $500, instead of $2,000, as provided in the bill. Granting the United States courts jurisdiction over causes between corporations and citizens, arising under the Patent or Copyright laws. Striking out of section 3 the clause prohibiting United States Circuit Courts from taking original cognizance of any suit of a civil nature between a corporation created under the laws of any State and a citizen of any State in which such corporation, at the time the cause of action accrued, may have been carrying on its business, except in like cases in which said courts are authorized by this act to take original cognizance between citizens of the same State. Providing that this act shall not affect the jurisdiction over, or disposal of, any suit removed from the courts of any State, or any suit begun in any United States court before the passage thereof.

The previous question was then seconded on the bill and amendments.

THE LATE SENATOR HOUSTON.

Pending further action, the House suspended the consideration of public business and proceeded to the consideration of the Senate memorial resolutions relative to the late Senator Houston, of Alabama.

At 5 o'clock, as a mark of respect to the deceased Senator, the House adjourned.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: Stephen Moffitt, to be Collector of Customs, District of Champlain, New-York; Charles A. Galloway, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, Wisconsin; Lewis Graves, Postmaster, Long Island City, N. Y.; Thomas Coggeshall, Postmaster, New-Bedford, Mass.; Henry S. French, Postmaster, Northfield, Minn.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

United States Marshals—James Kerns, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; E. S. Kearney, for the District of Oregon.

Supervisors of Census—N. H. Greiger, for the First District of Maryland; J. H. Graham, for the Second District of Maryland; William H. Moore, for the First District of Alabama; William Handy, for the Second District of Mississippi.

Postmasters—Mrs. A. F. Pope, at Milton, Mass.; John Weedy, Danbury, Conn.; H. F. Russell, Cooperstown, N. Y.; E. A. Brodhead, Kittaning, Penn.; C. W. Carmany, Lebanon, Penn.; Miss N. Husten, Millersburg, Ohio; N. K. Mackenzie, Wellsville, Ohio; M. D. Kirk, Sturgis, Mich.; W. G. Wilkinson, Donaldsonville, La.; Charles Miller, Morgan City, La.

Army Promotions—Lieut.-Col. Elwell S. Otis, to be Colonel Twentieth Regiment of Infantry; Major A. J. Dallas, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., to be Major Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. H. C. Ward, to be Captain Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieut. F. M. Gibson, to be Captain Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. F. E. Pierce, to be Captain First Infantry.

Revenue Marine Service—Third Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant.

Charles G. Belknap, to be Indian Agent at Tule River Agency, California.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED BY SUPPLYING THE NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Commissioner Le Duc, of the Department of Agriculture, has forwarded to Representative Le Fevre, of the House Committee on Agriculture, a long communication, in response to the request of the committee for a statement of the wants of the department. The Commissioner says the wants of the department are many and urgent. First, a suitable building is imperatively needed, for the accommodation of the employes, for the storage and handling of seeds, and for the continuous exhibition of the agricultural products of this great nation. In order that the department may even approximate to the highest usefulness of which it is capable, its different divisions must be enlarged and others added. Second, the division of chemistry—important as being the foundation of all agricultural science, and the parent source of nearly all knowledge leading to agricultural advancement among civilized nations—is now confined to a room 20 feet square, with a basement of the same size, and a small closet. The work already laid out for this division will require the present force four years to accomplish, and the delay in performing some of this work and publishing the facts is a loss to the country. The Commissioner devotes considerable space to this subject, and instances the question of sugar and the tests which have been made by the department with the sorghum-juice, leading to a wide-spread interest in the subject, which has resulted in preparations for planting tens of thousands more acres of sorghum this year than last. When it is considered that since 1849 this country has consumed above $1,800,000,000 worth of imported sugar and its allied products, or $100,000,000 more than the combined gold and silver products of the mines of California and the Western States and Territories during the same period, it will readily be seen what an immense gain would inevitably flow from the general and extended cultivation of sorghum and like plants. The other divisions of the department—statistics, entomology, botany, seeds, and microscopy—are mentioned in detail, the work performed in each division, and the possibilities of each for increased usefulness under more favorable conditions. On the subject of seeds the Commissioner says: "However opinion may have differed heretofore, it is now generally conceded that the distribution of seeds from this department is doing incalculable good. As the result of the distribution of wheat and oats, the increase for the past three years of wheat, as compared with the preceding three years, has been two bushels to the acre, aggregating 80,000,000 of bushels, or a gain to the country of about $80,000,000, and the increase in the production of oats has been as high as from 10 to 20 bushels per acre." The Commissioner urgently recommends the addition of divisions of forestry and meteorology and a veterinary division. Summing up the needs in a single phrase, the Commissioner says: "The department needs opportunity." Granting this, it can be made to reimburse to the country a hundred fold any appropriation made to it. In conclusion, the Commissioner says: "If Congress, animated with a sense of the full measure of good to every citizen, shall make an appropriation sufficient to accomplish these changes in all of their essential particulars, the future work of the department, under judicious guidance, will be such as no other institution ever accomplished, in any country or any age."

WHAT THE CANALS NEED.

STATE ENGINEER SEYMOUR'S REPORT—ACCUMULATIONS OF MUD, &C.

ALBANY, March 3.—*The following report was sent to the Assembly to-day:*

Hon. George H. Sharpe, Speaker of the Assembly:

Pursuant to the resolution of the Legislature made Jan. 22, 1880, the undersigned has caused a careful examination to be made into the condition of the canals of the State, and estimates of the cost of putting them in repair, and of such improvements as are necessary for their protection and for the convenience of those who use them. The detailed reports of the division engineers are hereto attached. They have been made after full and thorough scrutiny of the state and wants of the work under their charge. They have also consulted the Superintendents who have the care of the different divisions of the canals; and I believe that there is a concurrence of opinions with regard to the works which should be done and the improvements that should be made, and the probable cost of the same.

It has been the aim of the canal authorities to open the canal in time to take the grain upon its arrival at Buffalo by the lakes. This leaves but a short time to make repairs, as little can be done until the frost is out of the ground. When the water is drawn off, the work of cleaning out the prism, repairing the foundations of locks and all other structures that are covered by the water when the canal is full, must be commenced and finished. The haste with which this work must be done is a great source of expense to the State. Many streams empty into the canals, carrying in time of freshets a large amount of mud and gravel. Every city and village along the line pours in more or less sewerage. Offal is thrown out from boats, and through every city and village ashes and every other rubbish are thrown into the canal. This material which accumulates during the year, as a rule, must be within a few days removed in the Spring. Every year a portion of this deposit is taken out, but the time is so limited, and the difficulty of handling it is so great, that there is not as much removed as comes in.

The consequence is that the canal has gradually been filling up. In order to allow boats to draw 6 feet of water, the levels of the canals have been raised, making it necessary to lift up the bridges to allow boats to pass under. The Erie survey of 1876 showed that the bottom of the canal had been worn away in the centre under the boats to more than 7 feet in depth, but at the sides deposits existed varying from 6 inches to 2 feet high, and extending over one-half of the bottom. The amount of this deposit was estimated to be about 900,000 cubic yards. This has increased since that time to about 1,000,000 cubic yards. Last Spring a great effort was made on all the divisions to clean out the prism, but the time was so short (18 days) that not more than 100,000 yards were removed. Although but a small part of the whole deposit was removed, this work had a marked effect upon navigation, as the boatmen will testify. The whole of this material can be taken out by dredges, in the Summer, without interfering with navigation, in four years, at a cost of about 12 cents a cubic yard, which will give to the canal a uniform depth of 8 feet. Experience shows that it cannot be well removed by hand, except at very great cost. Last Spring, $30,000 was spent on the Western Division for removing deposits. This sum would have purchased a dredge and paid the expenses of working it two years. I particularly call attention of the Legislature to the report of the Division Engineer of the Eastern Division in relation to the Champlain Canal. It is in worse condition than any canal now used by the State.

The most important subject to be considered by this Legislature, in relation to the Erie Canal, is the water supply. Although I speak of it in my annual report, I consider it of such importance as to demand notice here. Last season for nearly a month, the water on the Rome level was with difficulty kept at a depth of seven feet. If we have this year as little rain-fall as we had last, navigation may on the Erie Canal be suspended during the latter part of the season, when the greater portion of grain will be coming forward, and when boatmen expect to receive a profitable price for carrying. No greater calamity could happen to this State, and to the whole country. In the annual report of the Division Engineer of the Middle Division will be found several methods proposed that will avert such disaster. The reports of the several Division Engineers show that the sum of $130,795 will be necessary to put the canals now in use in good navigable condition. The amount that should be expended on the canals after navigation is opened, as recommended by the Division Engineers, amounts to $267,797 67.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR.,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

ROBBED OF $1,100 IN JERSEY CITY.

Antonio Maul was arrested in Jersey City, on Tuesday night, charged with being drunk and carrying concealed weapons. When brought before Judge Davis yesterday, he said he had come from Illinois with the intention of going to Germany. On leaving the cars he got drunk and knew nothing more till he found himself in a cell. He said that when he reached Jersey City he had $1,100, but that the pocket containing it had been cut out. Judge Davis fined him $10 for carrying the pistol, but intimated that he would probably remit the fine if he found Maul's story to be true.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Vice-Principals' Association sent a communication to the Board of Education yesterday criticising the action of the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward in making an appointment of a Principal for Grammar School No. 61, in place of John B. Moore, recently dismissed by the board. They claim that a Principal should have been selected from among the veteran Vice-Principals. The letter, with the nomination, was referred to the Committee on Teachers. The nominee of the Trustees was Theodore B. Barringer, First Assistant Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 57. The Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward were authorized to re-lease the premises Nos. 15 and 17 East Third-street, for Primary School No. 6. There was considerable opposition to this action, for the reason that Primary School No. 9, in the same district, was capable of accommodating the pupils of both schools. The Superintendent of School Buildings was authorized to appoint inspectors to supervise all contracts for new buildings and alterations of buildings at salaries of $4 a day for actual service.

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

A CHARGE OF INEFFICIENCY SUSTAINED AGAINST THE ENGINEER OF CONSTRUCTION.

The charge of inefficiency made by Mr. John Beattie, contractor of Madison-avenue bridge, against Mr. Eugene E. McLean, the Engineer of Construction, was considered yesterday by the Park Commissioners. The evidence clearly showed that Mr. McLean's estimates were erroneous, and that the construction of the bridge, in strict accordance with his methods, would be ill-advised, to say the least. Urged, apparently, by a delicate consideration for the feelings of Mr. McLean, the Commissioners, instead of removing him, unanimously voted to "abolish the office" of Engineer of Construction, a decision which amounts to the same thing, as far as Mr. McLean's official position is concerned. Mr. McLean was appointed last Fall, on the recommendation of President Wenman, to draft plans and specifications preparatory to the awarding of the contract for the construction of the foundation and piers of a bridge across the Harlem River. Commissioner Lane was the only member of the board who objected to the appointment. He found fault with Mr. McLean's treatment of a small bridge over the Bronx River, in the vicinity of Woodlawn Cemetery, which was reconstructed at additional cost to the City. Mr. Lane's objections to Mr. McLean's methods did not have the effect of preventing his appointment to the office of Engineer of the projected bridge at Madison-avenue. The contract was in due time awarded to Mr. John Beattie, whose bid, $59,444, was the lowest received. Before submitting his bid Mr. Beattie carefully examined Mr. McLean's specifications, and based his price upon the estimates made by that gentleman. Soon after entering upon the performance of his contract, Mr. Beattie satisfied himself that the Engineer of Construction did not understand the science of bridge-building to the fullest extent, and that if the bridge were constructed in strict accordance with his plans it would cost the contractor more money than the original estimates led him to suppose, and would still be a poor structure. Mr. Beattie complained that the engineer's examination of the river's bottom, in order to find out the quantity of the dredging that would be necessary and the proper length of the piles to be driven, was not thorough—that he failed to make allowances for the soft, flowing character of the mud.

On Feb. 18 the contractor transmitted a communication to President Wenman, of which the following is the substance: "Mr. Beattie found, on beginning his work, that the course suggested by the engineer in the driving of piles was impracticable. The extraordinary depth to which they were driven under his direction ruined the piles. The estimate provided for the dredging of 4,200 yards of mud. Up to Feb. 1 the contractor had taken out 11,900 yards, and then the work was not half done. Ascertaining this fact, the engineer issued orders for the discontinuance of the dredging until he could get the authority of the Park Commissioners to erect a caisson, which, according to the estimate of the contractor, could not be done for less than $10,000. This caisson was not provided for in the original plans and estimates, and Mr. Beattie was unwilling to bear the expense entailed by a departure from the original plans. The estimates had, he asserted, already been exceeded by $5,000, owing to the blunder of the engineer touching the quantity of material to be dredged. Mr. McLean had made no provision for slopes, to which Mr. Beattie had directed his attention on examining the plans, and his manner of directing the work had put the latter to a great deal of unnecessary expense. In conclusion, Mr. Beattie expressed the opinion, that if the bridge were built according to the engineer's ideas, it would be "a disgrace upon every person concerned in it," and that it would be expedient for the Commissioners to look into the matter.

The communication of which the foregoing is the substance, was read at the meeting of the board two weeks ago, when Secretary Barker was directed to request Mr. McLean to appear yesterday and show cause why he should not be removed. He obeyed promptly, entering the office of the department before 11 A. M., accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Dudley Field, James Thayer, and O. P. Buell. According to the custom at meetings of the Park Commissioners, the proceedings were conducted with closed doors. Mr. Barker informed the reporters after the adjournment that Mr. Beattie repeated his assertions; that Mr. McLean's counsel "discussed the charter and the laws bearing on the matter," and that the board had unanimously decided to abolish the office of Engineer of *Construction, and to place Mr. E. B. Van Winkle,* the topographical engineer, temporarily in charge of the work. The intention of the Commissioners to meet on Wednesday next for the purpose of appointing "some eminent bridge engineer" to superintend the work of construction seems to be absurdly inconsistent with the abolition of the office of engineer of construction of the bridge. Practically, it would be simply a revival of the office; but then the Commissioners, with their proverbial astuteness, will probably dispose of the inconsistency by dubbing the new appointee "Constructing Engineer."

AID FOR THE COLORED REFUGEES.

About six weeks ago, in response to an appeal from the Society of Friends in this country, the Friends in England and Ireland sent hither $1,000 worth of new and second-hand clothing for distribution among the destitute colored refugees in the West. The goods were sent to General Order Store, and detained for payment of duties. As they had a marketable value, the Collector and Secretary of the Treasury were powerless under the law to remit the duties, and the Hon. Fernando Wood was appealed to. He introduced a resolution in Congress authorizing the Secretary to permit the free entry of all articles intended for charity or for the use of immigrants. It passed both houses, but there it seems to have stuck, and the goods are still detained. On his attention being called to the matter yesterday, Collector Merritt at once wrote an official letter to Washington, recommending that they be released. The Collector said that the department had always endeavored to construe the law liberally in such cases, and instanced the arrival here some time ago of a large consignment of temperance tracts, intended for distribution among the freedmen of the South. In order to test the question of their market value, he summoned a number of his subordinates before him, and asked them severally what they would be willing to give for the consignment. With great unanimity and promptness they responded, "Not a cent!" The tracts were released.

THE SPECULATION IN FOOD.

The markets for wheat, corn, and oats were fairly active yesterday, and generally higher prices prevailed. There was a good export demand for Winter wheat and corn, while for oats the demand, both for export and on speculative account, was active. Winter wheat advanced ½ to 1 cent, and in instances more, a bushel, but closed slack. In Spring there was absolutely nothing doing, the stock of prime No. 2, here being in strong hands, who keep prices above the views of buyers. Corn advanced 1 cent, and was strong. Provisions were quiet. Freights were weaker through the list. There was less doing in grain, and more in through freights, but at easier figures. The exports from all the Atlantic ports for the week ending Feb. 28 were as follows: To the United Kingdom, 26,276 barrels of flour, 448,091 bushels of wheat, and 1,184,781 bushels of corn. To the Continent, 2,000 barrels of flour, 434,460 bushels of wheat, and 357,594 bushels of corn; total, 28,276 barrels of flour, 882,551 bushels of wheat, and 1,542,375 bushels of corn.

STRIKING A VEIN OF GAS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 3.—Freeberg & Workum, in drilling for water at their distillery yesterday, at a depth of 274 feet, struck a strong vein of sulphureted hydrogen gas. When lighted it burned freely with a characteristic bluish-yellow flame. If it were not for fear of an explosion, the firm would utilize the gas in its furnace.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Choate, J.

No. 78—J. Crossan et al. vs. Steam-tug E. A. Packer; No. 59—Duffy vs. Williams; No. 49—Collins vs. Scully et al.; No. 60—Gilligan vs. Steam-ship Crescent City; No. 33—Casey vs. Brig Nile; No. 54—Ferris vs. Bark E. D. Jewett; No. 55—Andus vs. Steam-boat Saratoga; No. 62—White et al. vs. Steam-ship City of Austin; No. 67—Middlesex Quarry Company vs. Schooner A. Mason; No. 45—Powell et al. vs. Steam-boat Willie; No. 80—White vs. Steam-tug Lavergne; No. 82—Henderson vs. Steam-ship Othello; No. 70—Newton et al. vs. Schooner Pangussett; No. 79—Moore vs. Schooner Yankee Doodle; No. 74—Smith vs. 60,000 feet of Lumber; No. 125—Lowe vs. Canal-boat C. M. Titus; No. 63—Forsyth vs. Schooner G. A. Brandreth.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Assessment Cases—Nos. 150, 178, 179, 234, 235, 240, 249, 252, 258, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279. Day Calendar—Nos. 34, 44, 68, 72, 73, 79, 88, 89, 91, 95, 105, 108, 109, 134, 140, 149, 162, 191, 194, 195, 196, 197, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 25, 28, 36, 37, 41, 125, 157, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 179, 181, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 134, 193, 194, 195.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 517, 484, 539, 92, 535, 539.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Matter of Goslin; Nos. 1772, 1743, 1868, 1869, 1843, 956; Meyer vs. Jones; Nos. 2397, 1377½, 1701, 1160, 1790, 1335, 1041, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1916½, 1917, 1918, 1918½, 1919, 1919½, 1920, 1920½, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 746, 1338, 2715, 650, 1046, 897, 1621½, 2592, 925, 789, 1784, 1785, 1354, 1787, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1208, 962.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 1877, 468, 1585, 1190, 1359, 1738, 1741, 1614, 1617, 1667, 1062, 1964, 507, 727, 1582, 1836, 1121, 1837, 1839, 1092, 1843, 1854, 1048, 1897, 1618.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, Speir, and Freedman, JJ.

Nos. 13, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 33, 34, 3.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., & III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 91, 99, 100, 106, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 52, 54, 71, 76, 81.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No. 5.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 2450, 2318, 1414, 1467, 1546, 1463, 1408, 1543, 1545, 1519, 1524, 1553, 1554, 1521, 1458, 1176, 1119, 1200, 1476, 1296, 1398, 2030, 3032, 1256, 1653, 1466, 1366, 1555, 1516, 1495.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until Friday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 1363, 2016, 2525, 2289, 2391, 2340, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2760½, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2778, 2779, 2790, 2791, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2596, 2613, 2563, 893, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2730.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Cowing, J.

John Vaghn, felonious assault and battery. Sam Gee, felonious assault and battery. Stephen B. Woolbridge, felonious assault and battery. George Sharkey, Charles Cornell, burglary. Thomas Shaw, Stephen Goff, grand larceny. Abraham Graham, grand larceny. Margaret Corke, bigamy. John Barrett, John Deady, larceny from the person. Josch Lochner, larceny from the person. Charlotte Wilson, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Mary Vanderbeck, Elizabeth Wilson, Jane Henderson, robbery. John Hughes, David Buckley, felonious assault and battery. Ernest Ascenbach, burglary. Edward Brown, burglary. Frank Wood, incest. Jennie Wilson, grand larceny. Mat To-Be, grand larceny. Harry Cornelius, grand larceny. Peter Kelly, larceny from the person. John Cary, larceny from the person. Mary Denney, larceny from the person. Minnie Martin, Benjamin Davis, larceny from the person.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 3, 1880.

Trade in live stock generally on this forenoon was active. The arrivals were moderate and the markets closed firm at 12:45 P. M. At Sixtieth-Street Yards, horned Cattle sold at 7¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 9¼ cwt. Same day, at Harsimus Cove Yards, prices ranged from 8¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weights 4¾ to 9 cwt.; from 54 to 57 lb. has been allowed net; general allowance 56 lb. net; quality, as above reported, poor to fair, with a good top; Milch Cows held on sale. Bobs sold at 3c.@6½c. ℔ lb.; Veals, 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb. The flocks to hand ranged from poor to choice, being in the aggregate fair. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.; Lambs, 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.; Bucks, 4¾c. ℔ lb.; Mixed flocks, $6 70 ℔ cwt. Cull Sheep, 5c. ℔ lb. Cull Lambs, 6½c. ℔ lb. One car-load of Ohio Hogs was disposed of on live weight, terms of sale not reported. City-dressed fair of sale at 5⅞c.@6⅛c. ℔ lb. Market Pigs, 6¼c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 668 Illinois Steers: 147 head, 9½c. ℔ lb., 296 head, 9¼c. ℔ lb., 264 head, 10c. ℔ lb., 61 head, 10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 7½ to 8¼ cwt. R. L. Burchard sold for M. Kirchway 29 Illinois Steers, 10c. ℔ lb., with $29 on the lot, weight 8 cwt. S. C. Coon sold for self 97 Illinois Steers: 31 head, 9c. ℔ lb., with $11 on ℔ head; 17 head, 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 49 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt. Gillis & Brown sold 13 State Oxen, 7¼c.@9c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Hurst 112 Illinois Steers: 53 head, 9c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head; 59 head, 9½c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 27 head; weights 6½ to 7 cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Meyer & Regenstein 174 Illinois Steers: 4 head, 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 50 head, 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.; 74 head, 9¾c.@9½c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head on 33 head; 32 head, 10c. ℔ lb., with $16 on 16 head; 15 head, 10½c. ℔ lb., with $15 off the lot, weights 6 to 7½ cwt. J. Joseph sold for self 241 Illinois Steers: 17 head, 9c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head; 117 head, 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 34 head, 9½c. ℔ lb.; 33 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb.; 40 head, 10c. ℔ lb., with $29 off and $38 on the herd, weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt., scant. D. Waixel sold for L. Waixel 304 Illinois Steers: 39 head, 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 45 head, 9¼c. ℔ lb., with $18 off on 18 head; 69 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., with $60 on the lot; 134 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb.; 35 head, 10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 2 Oxen, 8¼c. ℔ lb., weight 9¼ cwt.; 1 Bull, 1,970 lb., 4¼c. ℔ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 13 Veals, 124 lb., 8c. ℔ lb.; 1 Veal, 140 lb., 8½c. ℔ lb.; 11 Bucks, 101 lb., 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 44 Texan Sheep, 72 lb., 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 150 Western Sheep, 98 lb., 5⅞c. ℔ lb.; 121 Illinois Sheep, 112 lb., $6 40 ℔ cwt.; 175 Michigan Sheep, 104 lb., 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 81 State Sheep and Lambs, 87 lb., $6 70 ℔ cwt.; 179 State Lambs, 84 lb., 7½c. ℔ lb.; 75 Cull Lambs, 53 lb., 6¼c. ℔ lb. F. H. Hume sold 179 State Sheep, 87 lb., 6¼c. ℔ lb. S. McGraw sold 12 Veals, 150 to 158 lb., 8¾c.@9¼c. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 29 Bobs, 95 to 122 lb., 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.; 69 Veals, 133 to 153 lb., 7½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.; 334 State Sheep: 201 head, 84 to 90 lb., $6 15@$6 25 ℔ cwt.; 133 head, 108½ lb., 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 169 Western Sheep, 103 lb., 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 140 State Lambs, 71 lb., 7¾c. ℔ lb. Kirby & Co. sold 164 Michigan Sheep, 101 lb., $6 40 ℔ cwt.; 224 Missouri Sheep, 101 to 120 lb., $6 40@$6 75 ℔ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for C. F. Plant 54 State Steers: 148 head, 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 40 head, 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weights 6 to 7 cwt.; for N. Lotman 1 Bull, 1,030 lb., 3½c. ℔ lb.; 18 Oxen, 8¾c. ℔ lb., weights 7¾ cwt.; 16 Ohio Steers, 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 8 cwt.; on commission, 16 Illinois Steers, 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 60 Illinois Steers, 9¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ cwt., $21 off and $18 on the herd. D. J. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 89 Illinois Steers: 4 head, 9½c. ℔ lb.; 59 head, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.; 26 head, 10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 7½ to 8½ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 84 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb., with $84 on the herd, weight 7 cwt. Newton & Helmes sold 1 Bull, 1,720 lb., 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 91 Illinois Steers: 1 Steer, 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 66 head 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.; 24 head, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weights 4¾, 7½ to 8 cwt., with $14 off the herd. W. E. Dudley & Son sold for B. Spencer 15 Michigan Oxen, 8½c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., also $15 off the lot; for Thompson & Leary 1 Bull, 1,450 lb., 4c. ℔ lb.; 51 Illinois Steers, 9¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head on 17 head, weight 6¾ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self and Morris 225 Illinois Steers: 122 head, 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; 80 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb.; 43 head, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾, 6¾, to 7¾ cwt., with $28 off and $10 50 on the herd. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 1 Bull, 1,840 lb., 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 271 Missouri Steers: 130 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb.; 49 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb.; 92 head, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., with $14 off the herd, weights 6½ to 7¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for self 82 Illinois Steers: 23 head, 9¼c. ℔ lb., with $16 on 16 head; 33 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., with $17 off on 17 head; 26 head, 9¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 79 Illinois Steers: 20 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; 32 head, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., with $15 50 off the herd, and $14 on the herd, weights 6½ to 7¾ cwt., including 16 head, 1,188 lb., $5 27½ ℔ cwt.; J. F. Sadler sold on commission 1 Bull, 1,900 lb., 4c. ℔ lb.; 14 Michigan Oxen, 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 36 Michigan Steers, 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 49 Ohio Steers, 9¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off ℔ head, weight 7 cwt.; 70 Indiana Steers: 68 head, 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.; 2 head, 10½c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt., with $41 off the lot; 194 Ohio Sheep, 87 lb., $6 40 ℔ cwt. Kass & Pidcock sold 10 cull Sheep, 88 lb., 5c. ℔ lb.; 145 Kentucky Sheep, 88 lb., scant, 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 157 Ohio Sheep, 104 lb., strong, to 118 lb., $6 45@$6 62½ ℔ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,157 head of horned Cattle, 91 Cows, 423 Veals and Calves, 2,449 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 5,240 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,550 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 1,043 Sheep and Lambs, 5,910 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 1, 1880: 4,818 head of horned Cattle, 80 Cows, 92 Veals and Calves, 2,840 Sheep and Lambs, 5,170 Hogs, 20 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head; total for week thus far, 6,425 head, against 6,935 head same time last week; consigned through, 310 cars; market strong, and 10c.@15c. higher; supply of good to choice Steers light; sales of extra Cattle at $5 35; good to choice Steers, $4 65@$5 20; fair to medium, $4 15@$4 50; light butchers, $3 80@$4 10; mixed butchers', $3@$3 90, as to quality; a few common lots remain unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head; total for week 11,600 head, against 10,000 head last week; consigned through, 11 cars; market firmer; run light; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 45@$5 70; choice to fancy, $5 75@$6 15; extra, $6 30; fair to choice Lambs, $5 75@$6 25; extra, $7. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,755 head; total for week, 20,000 head, against 15,525 head same time last week; consigned through, 85 cars; good demand and prices a shade higher; sales of good to extra Yorkers at $4 55@$4 65; fair, light, $4 45@$4 50; medium and heavy grades, $4 65@$4 85; fair ends, $4 10@$4 50; Pigs, $4@$4 15; all were sold.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—Hogs fairly active; light, $4 10@$4 20; packing, $4 15@$4 25; butchers' to select, $4 30@$4 50; receipts, 7,600 head; shipments, 2,600 head. Cattle in active demand, and all sold; a drove of choice Illinois Steers brought $5 30; the other sales were—good to choice, $4 65@$5 10; fair, $4@$4 40; feeders, $3 75@$4 15; stockers, $2 75@$3 50; Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 50; corn-fed Texans, $2 50@$4; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 80 head. Sheep in active demand; sales, fair to good, $4@$5 12½; no prime or choice offered; receipts, 1,700 head.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market quiet, slow, and easier; for packers particularly weak; mixed packing, $4 20@$4 40; choice heavy, $4 45@$4 70; light, $4 25@$4 35. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market slow, but fairly active; choice shipping steady, others dull; sales at $4@$5 75; butchers', $2@$3 60; stockers and feeders unchanged. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 700 head; market moderately active at $4@$5 50.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 3.—Cattle—Receipts 119 head local stock; all first hand Cattle sold out; pens clean, except of retail stock; supply very light, but fully equal to demand; prices a shade higher to-day than a week ago; very few good Cattle on market; best, $5 @$5 25; fair to good, $4@$4 90; common, $3 25@$3 75. Hogs—Receipts 1,150 head; Yorkers $4 50@$4 60; Philadelphias, $4 80@$4 90. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; selling from $4@$6 for common to extra.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in light demand, but holders firm; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 25, cash; $1 25⅛ bid, April; $1 26⅜, May; No. 3 do., $1 09@$1 10; Rejected, 90c. Corn quiet and weak; regular, 36½c.; fresh, 37c., cash; 36⅜c., April; 40⅜c.@40½c., May; Rejected, 35c. Oats active, but not quotably higher; 31⅜c., cash; 31⅜c., April; 35½c.@35⅝c., May. Rye easier at 74½c.@75c. Barley easier at 78c.@77c. Dressed Hogs quiet and weak at $4 85@$5. Pork steady, with a fair demand; $11 75@$11 80, cash; $11 90@$11 92, April; $12 05@$12 07½, May. Lard dull and a shade lower; $7 12½, cash; $7 20@$7 22½, April; $7 30@$7 32½, May. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Short Rib, $6 65; Clear Sides, $6 75. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 286,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Rye, 4,800 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 440 bushels. At the close: Wheat dull, weak, and lower; $1 24⅝@$1 24⅞, March; $1 24⅝, April; $1 25⅞, May. Corn dull and ⅛c. lower. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork dull and 5c. lower. Lard dull, but not quotably lower.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 3.—Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Treble Extra, $6@$6 37½; high grades, $6 50@$6 87½. Corn active and firm at 57c.@59c. Oats higher at 46c.@48c. Corn-meal quiet; quoted at $2 40@$2 50. Hay scarce and firm; prime, $22@$24; choice, $25@$26. Pork easier; old quoted at $12 50; new, $12 87½. Lard dull; tierce, 7½c.@7¾c.; keg, 8c.@8⅛c. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, loose, 4⅜c.; packed, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders quoted, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams dull; canvased, 9⅞c.@10c. Whisky steady; Western rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14¼c.@16⅞c. Sugar active and firm; inferior, 5⅛c.@6c.; common to good common, 6⅞c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7⅜c.; prime to choice, 7⅜c.@8c.; Yellow Clarified, 8¼c.@8⅝c. Molasses steady; common, 30c.@35c.; fair, 36c.@38c.; centrifugal, 30c.@42c.; prime to choice, 42c.@52c.; cistern bottoms, 50c.@60c. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6c.@7⅛c. Bran scarce and firm at 90c. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 ℔ $1,000 premium; Bankers' Sterling, $4 84⅞.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—Flour easier; Fancy, $6 10 asked, cash; $6 12½, May; $6, June; choice, $5 85@$5 90, cash; $5 95, May; Family, $5 75 bid; Triple Extra, $5 55 bid. Wheat lower, but advanced at the close; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 24¼@$1 24⅜, cash; $1 24⅞@$1 25, March; $1 27@$1 28, April; $1 29⅛@$1 30⅝, May; $1 24⅞@$1 25⅛, June; No. 3 do., $1 21 asked; No. 4 do., $1 13⅛ bid. Corn dull at 35c.@35⅛c., cash; 35c.@35⅛c., March; 40⅞c. bid, April; 37⅝c., May; 37⅞c., June. Oats dull; 32⅛c., cash; 34c. bid, April; 36c. bid, May. Rye lower to sell at 73c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork dull; jobbing at $12 25, cash; $12 10@$12 20, March. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk-meats firm but slow; Shoulders, $3 95@$4 05; Clear Rib, $6 55@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 65@$6 75. Bacon active; Shoulders, 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Clear Rib, $7 25@$7 30; Clear Sides, $7 50@$7 55. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 110,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Family, $6@$6 10; fancy, $6 25@$6 75. Wheat strong and higher at $1 32; receipts, 36,000 bushels; shipments, 4,950 bushels. Corn stronger at 41c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 37c.@37½c. Rye firmer at 85c.@86c. Barley quiet but firm; extra No. 3 Fall, 78c.@80c. Pork dull at $12. Lard strong at $7 15@$7 20. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders, $4 25; Clear Rib, $6 65; Clear Sides, $7. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Butter quiet and unchanged; choice Western Reserve, 26c.@28c.; choice Central Ohio, 22c.@25c. Sugar steady; Hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@8½c. Hogs active and firm; common, $3 25@$4 20; light, $4 25@$4 45; packing, $4 30@$4 65; butchers', $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 790 head.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Wool—Market very firm; prices gradually strengthening, and holders are not disposed to sell except at very full prices; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania at 55c. for X and XX, up to 60c. for No. 1; Michigan, Wisconsin, and other Fleeces at 52c.@54½c. for X, and 55c.@58c. for No. 1; Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces, 30c.@45c.; Combing and Delaine scarce but quiet, at 50c.@58c. Fall California in moderate request, with the stock considerably reduced; sales at 20c.@38c. Pulled Wools continue in demand, selling at 45c.@67c. for Super and X, including good and choice Supers at 60c.@67c.; some choice Maine Super is held at 70c. In foreign Wool there is a fair business doing, but sales would be larger were it not for the extreme views of holders. Both Carpet and Clothing Wools are in demand.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened quiet and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 25; do. soft, $1 22½; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and March, $1 20; April, $1 21¼; May, $1 26⅛; No. 3 do., $1 08; No. 4 do., $1 01½; Rejected, 93c. Corn firm; No. 2, 35½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 83c. Provisions quiet and steady; Mess Pork firm at $11 75, cash; $12 95, April. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 15, cash; $7 25, April. Live Hogs dull and weak at $4 20@$4 30. Dressed Hogs dull and unchanged at $4 80. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—Flour steady, with a *fair demand. Wheat dull and heavy; holders, in order* to sell, seem unwilling to make concessions. Corn steady and firm; sales of 5 cars new No. 2 Toledo at 47¾c.; 400 bushels No. 2 Western at 48c. Oats inactive. Barley firm. Rye dull. Highwines—City made steady. Railroad Freights, to New-York—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11¼c.; Oats, 6c. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 3.—Wheat quiet; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29¾; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 34; April, $1 35¼; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 34; March, $1 33¾; April, $1 35¼; May, $1 36⅜; June, $1 33¼. Corn dull; High Mixed, 41½c.; No. 2, spot, 41c.; May, 43⅝c.; No. 2 White, 42½c.; Rejected, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2, 36½c. Clover-seed—Mammoth, $4 70; prime, $4 40. At the Close—Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29¾; No. 2 Red Winter, March, held at $1 33¾, $1 33½ bid; April, $1 35¼; May, $1 36¼. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Flour dull; sales, 200 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, spot and March, $1 29 bid; April, $1 31⅞; May, $1 33¾; June, $1 34 asked. Corn in moderate demand; No. 1 Yellow, 44c.; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 1 Mixed, 42½c.; No. 2 do., 41c. Oats steady, but very quiet; No. 1 White, 37¼c.; No. 2 do., 36c.; No. 1 Mixed, 36½c.; No. 2 do., 35c. Clover-seed a shade easier; prime, $4 40. Dressed Hogs firm at $5. Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 800 bushels; Oats, 2,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,800 bushels; Corn, 1,500 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels.

OSWEGO, March 3.—Flour unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 43; Red State, $1 40; White do., $1 39. Corn unchanged; Western Mixed, 57c.; Yellow State, 52c. Barley quiet and unchanged; choice Canada held at 95c.; No. 1 Canada, 87c.@88c.; No. 2 do., 77c. Rye scarce and firm; Canada in bond nominally 85c. Corn-meal steady and unchanged. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, Shipstuffs, and Middlings, $28. Railroad Receipts—Wheat, 1,400 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 730 bbls.; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Lumber, 14,000 feet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 22@$1 25. Corn firmer; No. 2 White, 44c.@44½c.; do. Mixed, 42c.@43c. Oats dull; No. 2 White, 40c.@41c.; do. Mixed, 39c.@40c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 85c.@87c. Pork dull at $12 50. Lard quiet; prime Steam, 7¼c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4⅜c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 3.—The Print Cloth market has been very active in demand, with sales of 64 square, spots and early deliveries, at 5⅛c.@5 11-16c., cash, and 60x56 spots at 5 1-16c., cash. The market closes very firm at the above figures bid for 64 squares, and holders asking 5¾c., cash.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 43c. Rosin quiet at $1 20 for Strained; $1 25 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 15. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 55 for hard; $2 55 for Yellow Dip. Corn unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 9¾c. for Standard White.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 68¼; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 30⅞; Erie, 46⅞; do. second Consols, 94; Pennsylvania Central, 54; Reading, 36¼.

1:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 68; Erie, 46⅝.

4 P. M.—Erie, 47¼; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 31; Illinois Central, 105; Pennsylvania Central, 53¾; Reading, 36¼. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £14,000.

PARIS, March 3.—Exchange on London 25f. 25c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Middling Uplands, 7 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 8,300 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 7 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 15-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 7 5-16d. Futures closed easier. Clover-seed, 35s.@40s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Corn, 5s. 3d.@5s. 3½d. ℔ cental for new Mixed Western. Lard, 40s. ℔ cwt. for American.

LONDON, March 3.—At the Wool sales yesterday the transactions at the first sale included 1,350 bales Cape—Fleece at 1s. 4½d.@2s. 1d.; scoured, 1s. 7½d.@2s. 2d.; greasy, 9½d.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 1s.@1s. 7½d.; lambs' Fleece, 1s. 4d.; 890 bales Port Phillip—scoured at 1s. 9d.@2s.; greasy, 1s.@1s. 5d.; locks and pieces, 9½d.@9¼; lambs' greasy, 8½d.@1s. 2½d.; 319 bales Adelaide—scoured at 1s. 7½d.; greasy, 10½d.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 1d.@1s. 4d.; lambs' scoured, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 6½d.; greasy, 7½d.@1s. 1d.; 142 bales New-Zealand—scoured at 1s. 5d.@2s. 3½d.; locks and pieces, 1s.@1s. 3½d.; scoured, 1s. 1d., 1s. 7d., and 6 bales Sydney—Fleece at 1s. 5d.

At the second sale the transactions included 4,083 bales Adelaide—greasy, 8d.@1s. 4d.; locks and pieces—greasy, 4½d.@9½d.; scoured, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 10½d.; lambs' greasy, 7½d.@1s. 2d.; 915 bales Port Phillip—scoured, at 1s. 11d.@2s. 2½d.; greasy, 11d.@1s.; locks and pieces—scoured, 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9d.; greasy, 11½d.@1s. ½d.; lambs'—Greasy, 9½d.@10½d.; 435 bales Cape—Fleece at 1s. 2d.@1s. 10d.; scoured, 1s. 6d.@2s.; greasy, 8½d.@9d.; 388 bales New-Zealand—scoured at 1s. 8½d.@2s. 3d.; greasy, 10d.@1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 5½d.@1s. 7d.; Lambs'—scoured, 1s. 3d.@1s. 7½d., and 3 bales Sydney, the prices of which are not given. At the sale this evening 3,700 bales were disposed of, nearly one-half of which was of Port Phillip and Sydney. Prices were unaltered.

LONDON, March 3—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 55s. 3d.@55s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 8¼d.@8⅝d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, 18⅞f. paid, 18⅞f. sellers, for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 104f. ℔ 100 kilos.

HAVANA, March 3.—Spanish Gold, 236½@236¾. Sugar in fair demand, with an upward tendency; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8¼@8¾ reals, gold, ℔ arroba; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 6¾@7½ reals; Muscovado, common to fair, 6¾@7¼ reals; Centrifugal, 96° polarization, 8¾@9½ reals, in bxs. Exchange—Downward tendency; on United States, 60 days, gold, 4@4½ premium; do., short sight, 5@5½ premium; on London, 14½@15¼ premium; on Paris, 2@2½ premium.

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BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—H. M. S. Pinafore.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Musical.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID:

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum....1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

Half the Legislative session is over, and no bill has yet seen the light for the reduction of the expenses of Government in this City. There is a very ample margin for economy, and various simple methods of enforcing it. In their laudable anxiety to devise the best possible method of cleaning New-York streets, it is to be hoped that Mr. VARNUM and his associates of the Assembly Committee on Cities will not neglect the equally important duty of ridding our courts and public offices of the sinecurism and extravagance which can be found there in such profusion.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations precede their amended bill providing for the star route deficiency with the declaration that the Post Office Department has disregarded the law which prohibits the expenditure of money or the making of contracts in excess of appropriations, but they have emasculated the restrictions of the House bill on the extravagance of existing contracts. As the current contract term runs to the close of the next financial year, and as the Post Office Department has failed to exhibit the slightest perception of the waste and jobbery which have thriven under the administration of Mr. BRADY, it is extremely desirable that the effectual check upon a continuance of extravagant contracts inserted in the House bill should be restored. The discredit which the entire star service management casts upon the Post Office Department is certainly not lessened by the fact that it asked Congress to appropriate a sum nearly double that which the continuance of the service legitimately requires. Mr. KEY's tacit acquiescence in the peculiar business methods of his subordinate suggests either an easy tolerance of gross irregularities or a hopeless inability to understand the business of his department. In either case, Mr. KEY would seem to have abrogated his functions as Postmaster-General.

It appears that a clique of Republican politicians are determined to make one more effort to secure the confirmation of JOHN F. SMYTH as Superintendent of Insurance. The plan is to rescind the rule requiring the vote of a majority of all the Senators elected to secure confirmation, and leaving it in the power of a majority of a quorum, say nine votes, to approve the Governor's nominations. It is assumed that a sufficient number of the opponents of SMYTH can be induced to absent themselves from an executive session to leave SMYTH's friends in command of the situation, and it is, of course, assumed that the Governor is ready to send in SMYTH's name to the Senate once more. Conceding the possibility of an abrogation of the majority rule, it does seem as if the idiotic blunders of "machine" management would stop short of any such outrage upon public sentiment as that which seems to be in contemplation. As for the Senators who are reckoned upon to contribute by their absence to the success of this precious plot, they might far better stay in their places and vote for SMYTH's confirmation. A politician can afford to be anything rather than a sneak, for the man who earns the contempt of those whom he serves, as well as of those whom he betrays, takes the most effectual method of destroying all his chances in public life.

Another two of the bills reported by the Special Railroad Committee were ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday. The first two related to the regulation of the proxy system and to the watering of railroad stock by consolidation. The two adopted yesterday provide for more detailed and intelligible reports to the State Engineers, for due publicity being given to an intention to increase capital stock, and for the approval of the State Engineer and Surveyor or a State Commission being required for any such increase. The two most important bills of the series—one providing against freight discriminations, and the other for the creation of a Board of Railroad Commissioners—will come up for discussion next week. A preliminary conference in regard to the first of these was held in Albany between the members of the special committee and Western shippers and manufacturers last night. So far as the Assembly is concerned, there is evidently no desire to shirk a settlement of the railroad question this session. A similar display of energy and courage in regard to the questions of taxation and Municipal reform would be of incalculable benefit to the party and the public.

Commissioner LE DUC has furnished the House Committee of Agriculture with a list of his wants. It is a pretty long catalogue, but, strange to relate, he does not say a word about being made a Cabinet officer. It is well known that there can be no properly-conducted Department of Agriculture in this Republic until the chief of the department is admitted to the Cabinet as a member. Nevertheless, Commissioner LE DUC, with a self-denial that does him honor, refrains from including in his long list of "wanted" any allusion to this devouring passion of his official life. He says he wants more room, more divisions, departments, and subdivisions, more chemistry, more entomology, botany, microscopy, and seeds, more sorghum, opportunity, and room; especially more room. But he does not want a Cabinet position; or, at least, he does not say he does. If the House Committee on Agriculture can only secure Mr. LE DUC's solemn promise that he will never again ask to be Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, with a seat among "the President's constitutional advisers," he ought to have everything else which he demands.

OUR DO-NOTHING CONGRESS.

The only consolation which the country has for the persistent refusal of Congress to take action upon important questions of current interest is, that if any action were taken, it might be worse than none. If Congress plays the rôle of King Log, there may be some comfort in thinking that it might play that of King Stork. But this is a lame excuse. There has not been for many years a Congress to which more weighty subjects have been presented, and that, too, in a form offering so little embarrassment from party or other considerations. It might have been supposed that the extra session had given to both parties sufficient chance for purely political manœuvring, and that both might be ready now to take up matters involving the prosperity, credit, and peace of the country. So far as a disposition goes to avoid exciting political discussion, parties seem, indeed, to be agreed; but there is no corresponding willingness to deal with questions which might easily be treated in an unpartisan manner. We have already remarked upon the determination of the House Committee on Ways and Means to evade all action upon the tariff. We have now a similar demonstration in the House with reference to refunding, Mr. WOOD having been refused the opportunity to bring forward the committee's bill on that subject. The attitude of the House with reference to the currency had already been defined as one of determined inactivity.

The country cannot fail to be struck with the character of the measures which have received from Congress the attention that has been refused to such matters as those just referred to. The House has, for instance, spent most of its time upon the revision of its rules, and the result has been that the one signal improvement proposed by the committee—the abolition of log-rolling in connection with the River and Harbor Appropriation bill—has been defeated, while the attempt of the Republicans and a minority of Democrats to cut off riders from appropriation bills has also failed. In the Senate a great deal of time has been consumed in discussing a proposition to make the Federal Government pay the several States for lands given to soldiers—a proposition without warrant in law or equity, and intended, apparently, only as a sop to the States immediately concerned—while nearly all matters of general interest have been ignored. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that of the two thousand and odd pages of the *Congressional Record* which are devoted to the proceedings of the present session, a hundred would cover all that has been said, and much more than all that has been done, of essential national importance.

When Congress assembled, three months since, at least four matters of pressing importance demanded its consideration. The necessity of perfecting the resumption policy in order to secure to the country a permanently sound currency and to remove the danger of falling again upon irredeemable paper or upon paper redeemable in silver only, was presented by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. At the same time, the obligation to provide for the refunding of the high-rate bonds maturing shortly was obvious. The situation of parties, as well as the commercial and financial situation, was such that both these subjects could have been taken up and acted upon with very slight difficulty. It is certain that both the House and the Senate would have divided upon them, not on party lines, but according to the individual predilections and convictions of members. Neither party needed to be afraid of the effect of a practical disposal of these questions, while the country was in a condition to support the consequences of any proper legislation, not only without disturbance, but with very great advantage. But up to the present time neither party has shown any effective desire to deal with any phase of the finances thoroughly. Each has seemed paralyzed by an unaccountable and gratuitous political timidity. The country is being allowed to drift into a new era of inflated credit directly promoted by the temporary effect of the currency legislation, which tends constantly to make the necessary action more difficult. When reaction in the exchanges, which has already made considerable progress, shall have gone a little further, we shall be told that it is not safe to put the currency on a solid basis, and we may, and probably will, find that it is impossible to carry out any plans whatever for refunding, even at 4 per cent.

The third question with which Congress ought to have dealt, was that of the amendment of the more obvious imperfections and errors of the tariff. As to this there was at the outset some ground for hope of reasonable action, which must now be abandoned. The fourth question was of a different character, but of no less pressing importance. It was the determination, in advance of the Presidential contest, of the method of settling such disputes as arose in connection with the last election, and which it was only too possible might again arise in connection with the next. On this point the Democrats have, almost without exception, shown a deliberate and apparently preconcerted intention to take no action whatever. They have evidently looked over the ground, and made up their minds that their partisan interests will be advanced by maintaining the condition of contradiction and uncertainty now prevailing in the laws as to the Electoral votes. There is no prospect that they will make any change, unless it be one which shall confirm and strengthen the enormous pretensions which they have put forward as to the power of the majority in Congress to overthrow the will of the States in a Presidential election. The Republicans, on the other hand, we regret to say, have shown no great degree either of energy or skill in forcing the majority to, at least, define their purpose in regard to this, one of the gravest matters now engaging the interest of the country. It has been heretofore objected to the sessions of Congress, preceding Presidential elections, that they have been too largely occupied with mere political discussion; the present one bids fair to be distinguished in history as one in which there was scarcely anything deserving the name of serious discussion as to politics or anything else, and of action even less.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT QUESTION.

For some time past there has been a reasonable hope that the mongrel party of repudiation in Virginia would not succeed in further disgracing the State. It is now no longer a matter of dispute that the precious plan which proposes "to restore the public credit" by repudiating the debts of the Commonwealth originated in the fertile brains of gentlemen who had long enjoyed the distinction of being prominent in the "white man's party," and who were recognized as belonging to that peculiar class of society known in the South as "the native and best." But alone and unaided, frowned upon as they were by the more honorable and conservative of their own party, they soon discovered that they could make no headway unless they could win to their support at least a portion of the negro voters and of the colored members of the Legislature.

Unfortunately, their success in this direction was only too great. The colored legislators, the best of whom had but scant views in regard to finance, were readily caught by the plausible stories of the Readjusters. They were told that a repudiation of the debt would result in untold benefit to them, that their taxes would be lowered, the public schools for their children greatly improved, and the obnoxious poll tax, which they have always regarded as one of their chief burdens, removed. Deceived by these representations, and by the statement frequently made that their co-operation with the white Readjusters would certainly result in the overthrow of the Virginia Democracy, the colored men gave cordial support to the demagogues who sought to gain popular favor by swindling the unfortunate men and women who held the State securities. By the efforts of the black men who were thus deluded, the Readjusters gained control of the Legislature, and for a time seemed powerful enough to carry out any programme of repudiation, no matter how outrageous, which might be proposed.

Recently, however, there was one indication that the more sensible colored men, quick to understand that they had been deceived, had resolved, as far as possible, to retrace their steps, and on Saturday last, in spite of the most determined efforts on the part of the Readjusters, every white Republican in the Assembly and all the colored members except three voted to postpone the consideration of the infamous measure known as "the Debt bill," and succeeded in carrying it over. From this action it was argued, with some plausibility, that the agents of Secretary SHERMAN had been using their peculiar influences with the colored men, and that they had so far succeeded that the complete overthrow of the Readjusters' combination was only a matter of time. There were many reasons for the belief that the Secretary was instrumental in bringing about the change described, chief among them being the fact that he, boasting as he does of having been instrumental in securing resumption, and anxious as he is to obtain in his Presidential canvass the support of the Virginia delegates, cannot afford even the appearance of being on friendly terms with men who deliberately propose to repudiate the just debts of a State. For this reason, if for no other, it was held that he had exerted himself to take the colored men out of the Repudiators' alliance.

If the Secretary really did make the attempt, he has failed. The time between Saturday and Monday was used to the best advantage by the leading Readjusters, and on the latter day, much to the surprise of those who, from their success on Saturday, had predicted the complete triumph of the Debt-payers, the repudiation bill was passed by the aid of the colored members. By the provisions of the measure in question, the principal of the debt is reduced to $20,000,000, and the interest to 3 per cent. Further than this, it is provided that the bonds shall be taxed, that the interest coupons shall not be receivable for State taxes, and worst of all, that the sinking fund established under the Constitution for the ultimate payment and extinguishment of the debt shall be abolished. In other words, the bill repudiates nearly one-half of the just and legally-contracted debt of Virginia, and makes no provision for the payment of that portion of it which remains. The only hope of the bondholders is that the Governor will veto the bill. That he will be brave enough to do so, thereby incurring the lasting hostility of the Readjusters, there is, it is feared, some reason to doubt. Meanwhile, Gen. MAHONE, who was recently elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the repudiators, seems to be more completely in command of the political situation in Virginia than before. At the same time he is being abused by the Democrats with increased bitterness, and, in retaliation, it is not improbable that he may learn to mend his ways, and when he takes his seat in Washington act with the Republicans, thereby, under certain contingencies, giving them control of the Senate.

DR. GARCELON'S GRIEF.

The result of the late municipal elections in Maine shows that the people of that State are sunk in the mire of tyranny. This figure may be a mixed one; but as it is taken from a Democratic newspaper, it is applicable to the occasion. It is well-known that the late Governor of the State, Dr. ALONZO GARCELON, so justly famed for his crusade against gum-chewing, was actuated by the highest and noblest impulses when he counted out a majority of Republicans who had been elected to the Legislature, and counted in a majority of Democrats and Greenbackers who had not been elected. Devoted to the Constitution of our fathers, and with his weather-eye serenely fixed upon the office of Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, Dr. GARCELON proceeded to doctor the election returns "according to the Constitution and the laws." There was some opposition to this statesmanlike course. There were people who affirmed that the failure to dot an *i* or cross a *t* should not be used to defeat the will of the voters as expressed at the ballot-box. As if the technicalities of law were not of more account than the political opinions and wishes of the people of a State. When suspicious and mischief-making men, who were afraid that Dr. GARCELON would throw out election returns to elect his political friends, waited on him to ask him what he was about to do, he smote his manly chest, and said that he would do right though the heavens should fall. He would strictly obey the Constitution and the laws. Chafing under the undeserved censure of Republican newspapers, which charged him with conspiracy, theft, and forgery, the excellent GARCELON wrote letters to the New-York journals, defying his defamers to show where he had deviated one iota from the law and the Constitution. According to his view of the case, the people of Maine stood by him, and, but for a few disappointed office-seekers, his course would not be called in question by any man. His final decision, which gave a Legislative majority to a Democratic and Greenback minority, he declared was the proudest act of his life. Whereupon, some of the Democratic newspapers dubbed him "Old Hickory," and nominated him for the Presidency.

The Supreme Court, without the least respect for GARCELON's opinions, brushed away his reasons for giving the seats of Republican members to Democratic non-members, and actually declared that his honest and patriotic course was not much better than treason. His highest and holiest motives being thus brutally assailed, Dr. GARCELON could only appeal to the people. The Supreme Court had declared that it would not recognize his ingeniously-constructed Legislature, and would recognize the Legislature which the people, in their blindness, had elected. So, with a solemn confidence in the sacredness of technicalities, Dr. GARCELON appealed to the people. Speaking to the citizens of Auburn, on the eve of the late election, the Doctor and ex-Governor said: "If you believe that I have done right—have fearlessly performed my duty by following the law and the Constitution—vote the Democratic ticket." Furthermore, the ex-Governor said: "If you do not believe this, vote the Republican ticket; vote for a revolutionary Government; vote for an aristocracy; vote to make yourselves slaves." With singular unanimity the people voted that they did not believe that GARCELON and his late associates fearlessly performed their duty, by strictly following the law and the Constitution. The citizens of Auburn elected a Republican Mayor by a majority of 449, against a majority of 11 one year ago. And Lewiston, the home of this stainless patriot, responded by giving a Republican majority of 194, against 47, which they gave for the Republican State ticket last September. With a blind disregard for the ex-Governor's feelings which no Democrat can understand, the State at large rolled up tremendous Republican majorities, voting, according to Dr. GARCELON, for a revolutionary Government, an aristocracy, and slavery. Blindly rushing into the arms of despotism, Portland elected a Republican Mayor by a majority of over 1,200, against a Democratic majority of 40 one year ago. The homes of GARCELON's Counsilors went for revolutionary Government and slavery with a rush. And in Bath, a city disfranchised by the ex-Governor's devotion to the proper crossing of a *t* and the legitimate dotting of an *i*, there was no Democratic candidate for Mayor in the field.

The papers left behind them by the Garcelon camp seem to justify the verdict of the voters of Maine. For example, Gov. GARCELON informed the Republicans who waited upon him, Nov. 17, 1879, that no examination of the returns, and no changes therein, would be permitted. But it has been since discovered that changes in the interest of the Democrats were made in the returns, and letters from Democratic election officers, suggesting those changes, and dated prior to Nov. 17, 1879, are found among the late Governor's papers. And it is also discovered that "a fatal defect" in one election return, by which a Republican was counted out, was made in the return after it had reached the Governor's hands. The capital letter H in the candidate's name was ingeniously turned into an A; and, to show that this happy thought was an afterthought, this alteration appears in the tabulated returns, as well as in the documents originally received from the election officers. Undoubtedly, Gov. GARCELON, in his frenzied anxiety to perform his duty fearlessly, by strictly following the laws and the Constitution, accidentally and in a moment of forgetfulness, changed that letter, and created one of those "fatal defects" which subsequently caused him so much grief. In his letter to the New-York *Sun*, Gov. GARCELON invited the people of the United States to show where he had not exactly followed the Constitution and the law. It was not known at that time that there was any law in Maine authorizing the Governor to alter election returns to suit himself. Of course, there must be such a law, or the excellent GARCELON would not have done this. And now the people of Maine have actually said that they do not like it. The ex-Governor asked for a verdict on his course, and he has got it.

THE NEW PROJECTILE.

While Italy and Germany have succeeded in constructing cannon larger than any yet constructed in England, the latter country is giving renewed attention to the subject of projectiles. The English Government has tested by careful experiment a hundred different kinds of projectiles, including solid and hollow, spherical and conical, iron and steel shot. None of them have been found perfectly satisfactory, and of late a large number of experiments have been made in the use of girls as projectiles for large guns. These experiments have naturally excited a good deal of attention, but as they are still in progress, it is evident that the English Government has not yet come to any final decision as to the merit of the new projectile.

It has, however, been abundantly proved that the impact of a heavy girl, even when fired with a moderate charge of powder, is very destructive. A girl of fifteen inches in diameter, and weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, was recently fired at a stout netting, and pierced it as easily as a rifle-ballet would pierce a heavy ulster. Another girl, of sixteen inches diameter and one hundred and forty pounds weight, accidentally struck a large English grocer who unwarily came within range of the gun from which she was fired, and smashed his ribs to an extent that scarcely admits of repairs. Of course, the "energy"—to use the technical term—of a girl of given weight, moving at a given velocity, is precisely the same as that of an iron ball of the same weight, and moving at the same velocity. The effect of the impact of the one may, however, be very different from that of the other. It is for this reason that the material and shape of projectiles demand the most careful consideration.

Of course, the English Government has sufficient reason for experimenting with girls, but it seems hardly probable that iron and steel will be supplanted by any variety of girl. The chief difficulty with projectiles made of metal is that they are brittle and are apt to break up when striking a target of twenty or thirty inches of iron. Probably, it is hoped by the English Ordnance Department that girls, being softer than iron or steel, will prove less brittle. We may concede that it has been proved that a girl, when fired against a netting or a grocer, will not fly to pieces, but, after all, of what real value is this test? In times of war, vessels are not plated with grocers or nettings, neither are land fortifications protected in that way. What is wanted is a projectile that will either smash in pieces thirty inches of iron, or an equivalent thickness of book-agents or lightning-rod men, provided the contemplated use of the latter material for plating men-of-war ever becomes general. Will a girl do this? Certainly, so far, the English experiments give us no reason to suppose that she will. The girl is said by scientific experts to be remarkably elastic. This quality may prevent her from being shivered when striking an iron target, but may it not cause her to rebound and inflict serious injury upon the gunners.

It is evident that the English Government feels a lack of confidence in the efficiency of British girls. All the experiments which have been mentioned in the English newspapers appear to have been made with French or Italian girls. Now, these girls are notoriously less heavy and compact than the British girl, and are in these respects inferior as projectiles. There must, then, be some powerful reason for the preference given to them by the Ordnance Department. Possibly they are cheaper, but in all probability they are firmer and harder than British girls, and hence are expected to prove more destructive.

It is admitted that as yet girls have been fired exclusively from smooth-bores, since no method has been invented of fitting them to the grooves of rifled guns. The English Government ought to import some of our angular Boston girls before deciding that girls cannot be fired from rifled guns. There is a strong probability that the projections of the typical Boston girl could be readily fitted to take the rifling of any pattern of gun, thereby greatly increasing its range and accuracy.

Whether other nations will regard the use of girls by the British artillerists as contrary to the laws of nations is a grave question. In former days chain-shot was not permitted to be used except in sea fights, on the ground that it inflicted an unnecessary amount of suffering. But a girl, when fired into a compact body of men, would do far greater execution than any chain-shot. Her limbs would mow down scores of men, and hundreds would be wounded by flying hair-pins and buttons. It may be urged that as girls cannot be made explosive, they would really do less injury than is inflicted by the fragments of an Armstrong shell, but we can feel very confident that unless all other nations were to adopt the girl projectile, there would be a general outcry against its use by a British army.

That girls thus used would greatly demoralize an enemy in the open field cannot be doubted. We can imagine what a panic would have seized the Confederate Army if the Federal guns had begun to fire New-England school-mistresses. Men who might have been perfectly willing to face the dreadful hail of iron bolts would have fled in abject terror after a few rounds of eight-inch girls of the kind in question. Whether the same result would attend the use of Italian and French girls is not so certain, but it is certainly improbable that Fort Sumter would have long held out if the monitors had thrown fifteen-inch Roman girls, or Parisian girls of less diameter but greater length, into the fort.

Without waiting for the final result of the experiments now in progress, we may assume that girls will prove very destructive when used against unprotected bodies of men, but that they will be useless when fired at heavily-plated iron-clads. Of their effect when used against earthworks, we have no data sufficient to justify our opinion. There is undoubtedly a vast supply of girls, and the advocates of the equality of the sexes will be quite willing that girls should take their part in war in the shape of projectiles. The English experiments will be watched with great interest here and in Europe, and they may yet lead to very important modifications in gunnery.

The revolver-shot aimed on Wednesday afternoon at the Czar's new military Dictator, Gen. LORIS MELIKOFF, in the Grand Morskaia, (a short, but broad and well-frequented, street running from the Isak Cathedral to the Nevski Prospect,) shows that the Nihilists consider the duties of their target practice to include not merely the Czar himself, but likewise any one who may happen to represent him for the time being. As usual, the attempt was a failure. The General "was not hurt, and the culprit (a young man) was instantly seized by a Cossack." To suppose him a student, and to lynch the whole university in a body, would be quite a natural sequel on the part of the St. Petersburg populace, although it may be hoped that its threats will this time remain unfulfilled. The whole affair recalls the remark of the would-be assassin of Sir ROBERT PEEL, who, when asked his motive for the deed, answered, with an injured air, "Well, I don't see why I mayn't have my shot at him as well as everybody else."

There was lately read before the New-York Academy of Medicine a paper by Dr. HENRI NACHTEL, of France, describing the plan of the night medical service in operation in Paris and other European cities, and suggesting the establishment of a similar organization in New-York. The object of the service is to afford to the public, especially that part which does not have a regular family physician, prompt and capable medical attendance in cases of accidents and sudden sickness that often occur during the night. Public attention was called to this subject some years ago, in Paris, by the serious and sometimes fatal consequences that frequently resulted from the delay in getting a physician to the required place. In 1869 the French Senate authorized one of its members to investigate the subject. In that year also Dr. PASSANT, General Secretary of the Medical Society of the Department of Charities, submitted to the Director of Public Assistance a project of night medical service. In consequence of the war which soon after broke out, the matter was dropped. In 1875 Dr. PASSANT's plan was adopted, with the co-operation of M. LEON RENAULT, the Prefect of Police. The main features of the system are simple. In each Police station is a list of the names and addresses of those physicians who have agreed to respond promptly to calls made during the night. Any person in need of a doctor goes to the station and has the liberty of selecting from the list of physicians the one preferred. A police officer will accompany the applicant to the doctor's residence, and will go with the doctor to and from the patient's house. Provision of this kind is made partly in view of the fact that doctors, not infrequently, have been called out at night only to be robbed. Having made his visit, the physician receives from his police attendant a check for 10 francs on the cashier of the *Préfecture de Police*. The Police Administration collects from the patient the amount paid to the doctor, unless the patient is unable to pay, in which case the fee is borne by the Administration. The service is in operation in each of the 80 precincts of Paris from 10 P. M. to 7 A. M. in Winter, and from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M. in Summer. Nearly 700 physicians take part in the work. The night medical service was established in Berlin in 1872, and in St. Petersburg in 1874. It is also in operation in Moscow, Odessa, Warsaw, Rome, Milan, Turin, Lisbon, and Algiers. It is expected that it will soon be adopted in Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, and other cities of France. The New-York Academy of Medicine has appointed a committee consisting of Drs. FORDYCE BARKER, J. W. S. GOULEY, E. G. JANEWAY, and E. M. BRONSON to investigate the system as it now exists in Europe, and to report as to its practicability in New-York.

Most Americans who have run for office, whether the office be large or small, know that it is an expensive entertainment. But they are apt to think that doing the same thing in England is comparatively cheap, though it is not. Meetings must be held, agents employed, bills printed, placards posted, voters taken to the polls, there, as here, and for all these political needs candidates are obliged, of course, to pay handsomely. The adoption of the ballot in that country has increased the number of polling places, polling clerks, and the like, and likewise the outlay of the candidate. Sharp rivalry raises the cost of such items far beyond what they would be if provided for from a common fund. Occasionally expenses are partially defrayed by party organizations, though they generally form too serious a charge for any except rich men to bear. Those of a candidate contesting a county usually amount to several thousands of pounds, and the laws against bribery and corruption are almost always audaciously violated and with absolute impunity. At a late election in North Durham, four candidates spent $140,000; in South-east Lancashire four candidates spent $70,000; in South Durham three candidates spent $65,000; and others in like proportion. The average cost of a candidate in a county for a contested election is $10,000, and even the return of a member of Parliament, without opposition, will cost some hundreds of pounds. The elections of the counties of England alone, excluding Wales, cost candidates in 1874 near $2,000,000. In addition to ordinary disbursements, the representative of a small borough must make heavy annual contributions in aid of local charities and vanities. Consequently, but a very small proportion of the community can afford the luxury of attempting to gain political honors. The representation of counties in England is confined almost entirely to the landed interest. Politics, the world over, are, in more ways than one, very expensive.

A recently-published sketch of FRANCIS PARKMAN, the youngest of the group of American historians whose fame is world-wide, gives some interesting information about a writer who has hitherto been known almost solely through his books. He was still at Harvard, and only 18 years old, when he formed the plan of writing the histories which he has since published, the inciting causes being his interest in the character of the North American Indians and his love for the free, wild, natural life of the primeval regions which were the scene of the acts he set himself to describe. Numerous canoe voyages and camping expeditions, made during and just after his college course, thoroughly familiarized him with Canada and the North-west, and enabled him to see a life very similar to that lived by LA SALLE and his contemporaries. He embodied these experiences in his first volume, "The California and Oregon Trail," but they were put to a much more important use in adding the charms of vitality, local coloring, and graphic description so noticeable in the author's later writings. The next step in the task of preparation was the study of an appalling mass of original records in the Government archives of France, England, Canada, and several States of the United States, besides contemporary publications, newspapers, &c., in an almost endless list. Such of them as promised to be most useful were copied to the extent of dozens of volumes and thousands of pages. His method of composition is to have one of these volumes read and re-read until he is familiar with it, and a complete digest is made. This is more stone-cutter's work, but it gives him the facts in a substantial, if unattractive, form, and with this material the architect builds the fabric of his narrative, writing by dictation. His first historical work would naturally have been the last of the series; it was called the "Conspiracy of Pontiac and the War of the North American Tribes against the English Colonies after the Conquest of Canada," and was published in two volumes in 1851, when the writer was 27 years old. In 1865 he began the admirable series, "France and England in North America," and at short intervals succeeded the volumes, "The Pioneers of France in the New World," (comprising "The Huguenots in Florida," and "Samuel De Champlain,") "The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century," "The Discovery of the Great West," "The Old Régime in Canada under Louis XIV.," and "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV." Mr. PARKMAN is now engaged on "Montcalm and the Fall of New France," leaving an interval of fifty years to be filled out later. Such an amount of literary work would be considerable for a writer in good health, but Mr. PARKMAN has suffered many interruptions from illness, and has, moreover, been, at times, practically blind. In this respect he has been an even greater sufferer than PRESCOTT, who was able to use his own 15 minutes at a time—a privilege which Mr. PARKMAN would deem very great. Occasionally, however, he writes a little, using what he calls a "literary gridiron" to keep his lines straight and relieve him of the necessity of even looking at the paper. He is said to appear to be under 50 years of age, although he is 56; his countenance is active and alert, and his figure is straight, slender, and energetic.

Prof. FAWCETT, the blind member of Parliament, recently addressed a gathering of several hundred blind people in a robust, cheery manner, which is as different as possible from the well-meant but pointless and rather maudlin sympathy usually bestowed upon the sightless. He himself is so good an example of how little the loss of his eyes need affect a courageous man who refuses to sink under the calamity, that his personal references were both pardonable and interesting. His solid achievements as an author and orator are well known, but, considering the nature of his misfortune, it is most astonishing to learn that, in the company of a friend, he not only takes long walks, but skates fifty or sixty miles at a stretch, and rides at a good round gallop, often even going hunting. He rows, too, and, though he can no longer shoot, he often lands a salmon with nearly all his old dexterity. This will be very bracing and suggestive reading to a large class of unfortunates, and to the much larger class of friends of the Blind and Eliphaz type, who, like Mr. FAWCETT's advisers, are seldom able to suggest any other resource for those stricken with blindness than that they should "lead a life of contemplation." That is not a thing to be spoken glibly of, and is a fate shared by the blind and deaf alike. Both are in the world, but not of it, and both depend upon their friends for their understanding of what is going on about them. But here the blind have one advantage, at least, for those who help them must be conscious of appearing in a graceful and generous light, while he who helps the deaf must be more than human if his enthusiasm is not checked and his services lessened by the thought that his shouting is making him both conspicuous and ridiculous. Mr. FAWCETT had also something to say as to the form which charities for the blind should take. The young, he thinks, may properly be gathered and taught in institutions, for they learn readily, and may be helped to earn their own livings. But the adult blind, and especially those who become blind in adult life, are trained with difficulty, and never acquire that marvelous delicacy of touch which is one of the compensations for loss of sight. Consequently, to wall them up in institutions is to deprive them of the pleasures of home life, which they appreciate even more than the seeing, and to increase their misfortune by causing them to brood over it in company with others similarly afflicted. For this class he recommends a system of pensions. It may be stated that nearly half of the 20,000 blind in the United States are over 48 years old. Another thing recommended by Mr. FAWCETT is unanimity as to the best form of printing for the blind. At present, of eight or nine systems, each has its advocates, and the result is a needless waste in printing the same book in several ways. With the same outlay and a single system, it is evident that the books within the reach of the blind might be increased many times.

GENERAL NOTES.

The total cost of the Hayden trial was about $27,000.

The Nevada Republican State Convention is to be held in Austin on Tuesday, May 11.

The Legislature of Mississippi has imposed a tax of $3 upon bachelors over 25 years of age.

The Oregon Republican State Convention is to be held in Portland, on Wednesday, April 21.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that it is expected 20,000 Knights Templar will meet in that city on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of August next, upon the occasion of the triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment.

After reviewing the field, the New-Orleans *Picayune* reaffirms its belief that it would be unwise for the Democrats to nominate Tilden against Grant, as it would cause three, if not four, Southern States to become debatable and doubtful.

The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian* says that a 4-year-old child of Mrs. John Chubb, of that place, has been seriously affected by poison inserted in a tooth by a dentist to kill a nerve. An operation for the removal of part of the child's jaw has been decided upon.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* expresses the opinion that the negroes of the South consume in value per head yearly twice as much sugar-cured hams, lobster, sardines, tobacco, and whisky as the miners, factory operatives, and poor needle-women of the large cities of the North.

The Boston *Advertiser* declares that there is no basis in any fact, promise, or prospect for a widely-published statement that Mr. J. Montgomery Sears, of that city, has given a large sum—variously stated at from $100,000 to $150,000—for a new gymnasium, or a gymnasium and dormitory, at Yale College.

The Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, informs the Indianapolis *Sentinel* that he is not aspiring to either place on the Democratic Presidential ticket, and that certainly he will not allow his name to go before the National Convention in antagonism to either Mr. Hendricks or Mr. Tilden, for both of whom he has the highest regard.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* says that 404 persons have been tried for murder or rape in that State during the past 12 months, and that only 14 were convicted and sentenced to death, and of the 14, 4 have had their sentences commuted by the Governor. A new law empowers the jury in clear cases of murder in the first degree to assess the punishment at death or the Penitentiary, and it is believed, according to the *News*, that the juries are in all cases assessing the punishment at the milder penalty.

The Unitarian Society at Newport, R. I., has voted to hold the commemoration services of William Ellery Channing's centennial birthday in April. The Channing Conference has accepted an invitation to be present. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, will deliver the sermon on the evening of the 6th of April, and on the morning of the 7th commemorative services will be held in the church, with addresses by many eminent divines. The corner-stone of the new building will be laid at 2 P. M. Four-fifths of the entire sum has been subscribed. A letter from England says that they have resolved to raise $5,000 toward the fund.

Of the social life of the Southern negroes, the New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "There is not a more social race under the heavens than negroes. They have a great deal more social enjoyment than the white people do. They naturally elaborate social enjoyments out of all kinds of gatherings—even funerals, baptisms, and religious meetings, as well as balls, picnics, railroad excursions, parties, politics, &c. They do not desire to mingle socially with white people. They are as partial to their own color as crows and blackbirds are. They don't even want white preachers to preach to them—even a Radical preacher, only in exceptional cases."

In a card to the newspapers, Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Harvard College, says: "I am fully persuaded that the comet recently discovered by our eminent American astronomer [Dr. Gould] is a return of the wonderful comet of 1843, which has been considered as in many respects 'the most interesting of any on record' ('Cooper's Cometic Orbits.') The first record of this comet is in 1770 before Christ, with an average period of about seven years. The subsequent visible and recorded returns are 370 before Christ, 252 and 133 before Christ, and after Christ 886, 432, 583, 582, 706, 729, 882, 1077, 1106, 1208, 1313, 1362, 1382, 1402, 1454, 1491, 1511, 1528, 1668, 1689, 1702, 1843, and 1880. Further details will be reserved for subsequent communications."

Speaking of the general results of the Maine municipal elections on Monday, the Portland *Press* says: "The Fusionists, after the last decision of the court overthrowing their illegal Legislature, expressed a desire to appeal to the people. Yesterday they had an opportunity. The verdict is not of the kind they were seeking. Crushing defeat has been their fate on every hand. The people have spoken, and so loud and distinctly that even the Fusion leaders, stupid as they are, cannot fail to understand how their attempt to steal a State is regarded." Of the result in its own city the *Press* says: "Portland covered herself all over with glory yesterday. Her citizens rallied to the polls in splendid style, and rolled up a majority for the Republican candidate such as was never before known in the city."

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

FEAR AND FESTIVITY AT THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. MELIKOFF—THE CEREMONIES ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CZAR'S ACCESSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Gen. Melikoff, Chief of the new Supreme Executive Commission, was fired at by a young man with a revolver, this afternoon, when alighting from a carriage at his residence, in Grand Moskaia-street. Gen. Melikoff was not hurt, the bullet passing through the back folds of his cloak. The culprit was seized by a Cossack, but not until he had been prevented from firing a second shot by a blow from Gen. Melikoff. The shot was fired when the would-be assassin was close to his intended victim. The Duke of Edinburgh, all the high officers, and many others have congratulated Gen. Melikoff on his escape.

Reports from the interior describe the festivities and rejoicing as general. There were fêtes on a grand scale at Moscow, Charkoff, Warsaw, Riga, Tiflis, and other large towns. There were no disturbances.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated on the evening of the 2d inst., says: "After the morning's serenade the Czar held a reception, at which the officers of the imperial suite and of the higher grades of the Army were present. At 11:30 A. M. the members of the Council and the civil functionaries were received. At noon there was a solemn procession to the Palace Church, the Czar escorting the Czarevna. After the Te Deum had been sung the Czar received the diplomatic body in the Throne Room. This was followed by a brilliant assembly, at which 4,000 guests were present. At 3 o'clock P. M. a cantata, composed by Prince Peter of Oldenburg, was sung by 600 school children, the performance concluding with the national anthem and the hymn "Long Life to the Czar." An immense crowd filled the streets throughout the day, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. In the evening all the imperial family, except the Czar, attended the theatre, where the national hymn was sung repeatedly in answer to enthusiastic applause. The national opera, entitled "The Life for the Czar," by the Russian composer, Michel Glinka, was played. All passed off well. The city was brilliantly illuminated and the streets were densely thronged. There was no disturbance anywhere during the day or evening. The Duchess of Edinburgh officiated for the Czarina at the Assembly. The Duke of Edinburgh was present at all the ceremonies, wearing the uniform of the Duchess's Regiment of Lancers."

The publication of the Emperor William's letter of congratulation to the Czar, with the counter-signature of Prince Bismarck, has created a very favorable impression in all the European capitals, and the important Bourses show a revival of confidence.

PARIS, March 3.—A superior functionary of the Russian Ministry of Justice has arrived here and delivered to Prince Orloff supplementary documents incriminating Hartmann in the Moscow explosion. The Cabinet are divided on the question of surrendering Hartmann. The *Mot d'Ordre* announces that a petition to the Chambers against the extradition of Hartmann is being prepared.

LONDON, March 3.—St. Petersburg dispatches report that the would-be murderer of Gen. Melikoff is said to be a student, and feigns lunacy.

A Vienna dispatch says three Russian detectives passed through that city, for Geneva, for the purpose of watching Russian exiles.

Another St. Petersburg dispatch says the man who shot at Gen. Melikoff is a semi-idiotic person, who was probably a tool in the hands of the Nihilists. He seemed to be half drunk when arrested.

IRISH RELIEF WORK.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE THUS FAR—THE MOST SERIOUS DISTRESS YET TO BE MET.

DUBLIN, March 3.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee to-day, Lord Mayor Gray presiding, it was announced that the total subscriptions to the fund to date were £87,683. The following subscriptions have been received since the last meeting: From St. John, Newfoundland, £1,000; from the New-York Committee, £500; from the Calcutta Committee, $1,000; from Cincinnati, Ohio, £105; from Lynchburg, Va., £120; from Hastings, Ontario, £102; from Cleveland, Ohio, £61; from Newmarket, Ontario, £26. A letter received from Dean Lyster, of Kingston, Ontario, was read, informing the committee that a pastoral letter had been issued by the Episcopal Bishop of Ontario in aid of the fund. Mr. Dillon read a report from a sub-committee, giving the result of the working of the organization up to the 1st of March, as follows: Total subscriptions from Australia and New-Zealand, £55,570; from the United States, £5,658; from Canada, £2,348; from India, £3,750. Grants amounting to £45,049 have been made to 856 local committees. From Feb. 17 to Feb. 28, these committees have increased by 106. Much larger contributions will be needed to meet the distress during the next five months. The report was then adopted, and a further urgent appeal was directed to be made. It was also reported that 29 out of the 32 counties of Ireland had received aid from this country. The committee were unanimous in the expression that the most serious distress is yet to be met, principally during the months of May, June, and July. Sub-committees are now established for the reception and distribution of donations of seeds of all suitable descriptions, blankets, clothing, or any kind of food.

LONDON, March 3.—The Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund has received £2,000 from Mr. J. R. Keene.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A LONDON WATER SCHEME—MR. GRISSELL SENT TO NEWGATE.

LONDON, March 3.—The Metropolis Water Bill, introduced in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, and read a first time, creates a water trust empowered to create a 3½ per cent. water stock, which the water companies have agreed to receive as compensation for their net capital. The sum to be given for the franchises of the companies is £22,000,000, but there will be £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 more to be spread over 12 years for the unearned increment on the value of the existing shares. The water trust will consist of 21 members, including the Lord Mayor of London and the President of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The object of the trust is defined to be to supply wholesome water for domestic use, for watering the streets, and extinguishing fires, with a constant supply at high pressure. The trust is to go into operation in October.

Mr. Grissell, in accordance with the motion agreed to yesterday, was brought to the bar of the House of Commons at noon to-day, when he read a most humble apology. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, amid cheers, moved his committal to Newgate, and the motion was adopted without debate or division. Mr. Grissell will be imprisoned during the pleasure of the House of Commons.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The British Consul at Salonica has telegraphed to Sir Austen Layard that he has received a letter from Col. Synge saying the Colonel and his wife are well treated. The chief of the brigands has disappeared, and negotiations for their release are consequently interrupted.

Col. Commaroff, who, while in company with the Chief Dragoman of the Russian Embassy recently, was fired upon and wounded by two persons, has died of his wounds.

MADRID, March 3.—A decree has been published fixing the force of the Army for the year 1880-81 at 90,000 men for Spain, 35,000 for Cuba, 16,000 for the Philippine Islands, and 3,395 for Porto Rico.

PARIS, March 3.—Private advices from Berlin state that the Emperor William, while at dinner with Count de St. Vallier, expressed the most friendly sentiments toward the Ambassador of the French Government, and said there was no ground for anxiety as to the continuance of good relations between the two countries.

LONDON, March 3.—A new Anti-Slave Trade Convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany, whereby co-operation between the war vessels of the two powers, in the suppression of the slave traffic, is assured.

At the inquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster, before the Board of Trade, at Dundee, on Monday and Tuesday, rebutting evidence was introduced on behalf of the North British Railway Company. Various engineers and mechanics employed in the construction of the bridge testified to the thoroughness of the work, but the evidence, on the whole, is not very satisfactory.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, 10,000 cotton weavers have struck work in consequence of the refusal of their employers to grant an advance of 5 per cent. in their wages, which advance the spinners recently obtained.

The Paris *Globe* asserts that France has entered into negotiations with England and the United States with a view of terminating the war between Chili and Peru.

LONDON, March 4.—A Madrid dispatch says Mr. Lowell, the American Minister to England, has left Madrid for London.

A Berlin dispatch announces that the electoral district of Glauchau and Meerane, in Saxony, has returned Herr Auer, a well-known Socialist, to the Reichstag. The Socialists polled more votes than on previous occasions.

A Paris dispatch says Prince Hohenlohe will return to Berlin next week, after the arrival of Herr Von Radwitz in Paris as Chargé d'Affaires, Prince Reuss having declined the Ambassadorship, Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador to Turkey, who is now in Berlin, has been directed to start for Constantinople to hold himself ready for letters of recall, and for appointment to the Paris Embassy as soon as Prince Hohenlohe permanently accepts his new post.

NEGRO TRAMPS ABOUT WASHINGTON.

INDIGNATION AGAINST A CLASS OF MISCREANTS WHO PERPETRATE ALL SORTS OF CRIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Two negroes were arrested in this city yesterday for plundering farmers in the adjacent parts of Maryland. They were armed with a crowbar, a jimmy, a shot-gun, a revolver, a knife, and a hatchet. They are representatives of a large class of colored people here who live by burglary and begging, and who cannot be induced to go into the country and work, even for good wages. It is by men of this class, unfortunately very numerous in Washington, that the horrible assaults upon young women are made, which have induced the residents to look with favor upon the lynch law, which disposes of many colored criminals in Virginia and Maryland. The people are still greatly excited against the perpetrator of the last outrage of this kind, and only the power of the Police and the strength of the jail have saved his life. As evidence of the character of this feeling at the nation's capital, the following in relation to the arrested burglars from the leading editorial in the *Star* of to-day, a conservative paper, may be quoted: "In the interests of society, it is almost to be regretted that these two miscreants were not taken while committing their offense, and with the unmistakable evidences of their murderous purpose upon them, somewhere within the territory of Maryland. In that event, if not hanged upon the first convenient tree, they would have been sure of a long term in the Penitentiary, instead of having the chance they now have of being turned loose again in a little while to rob and murder at will. Burglary as well as rape clearly ought to be made a capital offense, and thieves armed and equipped as these wretches were should be regarded and treated as murderers."

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, March 3.—In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Martin introduced a bill which makes important changes in the method of executing capital sentences in the State. Heretofore hangings have taken place at the county seats, and have been conducted by the Sheriffs. Martin's bill provides that immediately after conviction and judgment, the criminal shall be taken to the State Prison, and there the hanging shall take place, under the supervision of an officer to be selected by the State. Senator Rabe also introduced an important bill. Under the existing laws the members of the State Sinking Fund Commission hold office for life. Mr. Rabe's bill provides that they shall hold office four years, and be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. A ripple of excitement was occasioned in the House to-day by the progress of the liquor bills. The first of these was Mr. Kreuger's act, reporting, without qualification, the Sunday Liquor law. The second was Mr. Patterson's bill, exempting the Sunday liquor-sellers from the operation of the disorderly act. The bills were reported without recommendation, and passed without protest to their third reading. When Mr. Kreuger's bill prohibiting the employment of more than 50 convicts at any one industry in the State Prison was called up, Mr. McDermott, of Hudson, offered an amendment prohibiting the use also of improved machinery by the convicts. The amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Senate to-night passed the bill fixing the salaries of the Prosecutors of the Pleas of the several counties. The Republican members held a caucus on the nomination of ex-Gov. Joel Parker as Judge of the Supreme Court, but were unable to decide anything. The House passed the bill extending the time for the completion of canals already begun to 10 years.

A RAILROAD TRUST ENDED.

In 1878 the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company defaulted in interest on its bonds to the amount of $4,183,295, and the prospects were that a still further default would be made. In order to prevent foreclosure, an agreement was entered into on Nov. 27 of that year whereby the stockholders deposited all their shares in the hands of Robert Lenox Kennedy, Samuel G. Ward, Thomas Allen, Nelson N. Beckwith, and Charles H. Marshall, Trustees nominated by the bondholders, giving up to the latter full control of the railroad. On the other hand, the holders of the senior classes of bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company all their funded interest certificates and unpaid coupons, receiving in exchange first preferred income bonds, bearing cumulative interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and the holders of the consolidated bonds did the same with their bonds, receiving in exchange second preferred income bonds, bearing cumulative interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The agreement was to last until the period subsequent to March 1, 1880, when the company's net income would be sufficient, after payment of all expenses and fixed charges, to pay in full the stipulated interest on both classes of income bonds. That being now the case, the holders of the income bonds have petitioned to have the stock trust terminated, which will place the road once more in full possession of the stockholders.

TOWN ASSESSORS IN TROUBLE.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., March 1.—One of the most important cases which have been brought before the Sullivan County courts for adjudication was tried here last week. It was the case of the people against the Assessors of the town of Forrestburg. The Assessors are Alfred Gilman, Andrew Campbell, and Bernard Cuniff, all of whom were recently indicted upon several charges. The case occupied some time, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty. The defendants were brought before the court and fined $100 each, after which they were ousted from office. Among the charges brought against them was that they changed the assessment after the time for completing the roll, and that favoritism had been shown to certain persons at the expense of other tax-payers of the town.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM INTERESTS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 3.—A deputation from Toronto, Guelph, and Montreal, within a few days, will visit Sir L. Tilley, for the purpose of asking that the duty on crude oil be reduced to one-half its present amount. It is understood to be the intention of the Government to increase the fire test of Canadian oil from 105° to 115°, which will make the Canadian article merchantable. American oil when imported has to stand a fire test of 130°. At present there is a difference of 25° in the fire-test requirements against the American oil, but this difference will be decreased to 10° when the fire test on Canadian oil is increased as contemplated.

BOYD'S CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Sportsman* says Boyd, the oarsman, has recently shown wonderful improvement in form, in consequence of which, and of the arrival of Christopher Barrass, his chief supporter, he has issued a general challenge, declaring that he will row any man in the world over a straight three-mile course on the Tees, in three months from the signing of articles, for £200 a side, and will allow £25 expenses to his competitor.

AN OLD MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 3.—John Frenzell, an old man, hanged himself in his stable at Mount Vernon this morning. He tried to cut his throat last night, but was prevented by his wife. His son discovered him soon after he hanged himself, but was prevented from cutting him down by a person who insisted that the Coroner's arrival must be awaited.

RECEPTION TO DE LESSEPS

MERCHANTS ENTERTAINING THE FRENCH ENGINEER.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE WELL REPRESENTED—THE GUEST DEFENDS HIS INTEROCEANIC CANAL PROJECT.

The reception tendered to M. De Lesseps by the American merchants engaged in the Central and South American trade, last evening, was a fitting termination to the hospitalities which have been showered on the great projector during his stay in New-York. As early as 8:30 o'clock the company began to arrive, and by 9 o'clock a goodly number had assembled in Delmonico's parlors to welcome the distinguished guest. The roll of guests as prepared by the Committee of Arrangements numbered fully 600, and preparations for their entertainment had been made on a commensurate scale, but the wet weather prevented more than half the number being present. Among those present were Peter Cooper, Russell Sage, Prof. Elie Charlier, Prof. Doremus, Louis De Sebian, D. O. Mills, José F. Navarro, Judge Donohue, Chief-Justice Daly, Trenor W. Park, William E. Dodge, Jr., F. B. Thurber, the Chilian Commissioner, Señor Nunez de Orea, Señor Julio Carrie, Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic; Señor Roberto de Narvaez, Chargé d'Affaires of the Chilian Republic; Consul Botassi, of Greece; José M. Vaga, Theodore De J. De Sabla, Philip Meillard, Manager of the Credit Lyonnais; Ramon Paez, T. M. Therriot, Albert Therriot, H. Ortuza, Andres Echeverria, El Conde De Ziraba, J. C. Roderiguez, John Riley, J. M. Hurtado, R. H. Hoadley, D. De Castro, J. M. Munoz, Edward Farra, Mr. Funderford, J. Lavandeyra, Capt. Pell, Charles F. Cramp, the Philadelphia ship-builder; ex-Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, Nelson M. Beckwith, O. Chanute, Isaac Bell, G. R. Agnew, Sidney Dillon, Col. Henry Steers, of Green Point; Isidore Wormer, Henry Bergh, T. B. Musgrave, Francis Spies, C. P. Huntington, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Arthur Leary, William H. Guion, and others to the number of 260. M. De Lesseps arrived at 9:30 o'clock, was ushered into the drawing-room by Mr. John Riley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and presented to Peter Cooper, Mr. J. Mills, Judge Daly, and other guests. Henry Bergh had an interesting chat with the great projector, during which the latter expressed his particular admiration of the work in which Mr. Bergh is engaged. At 10:30 the doors of the grand salon were thrown open and the guests invited to partake of the collation. The latter was a particularly elaborate affair, and in the opinion of many surpassed the dinner tendered on Monday last. Oysters in all styles, salmon, chicken, turkey, pate de fois gras, salads of all kinds, ice-cream, fruits, ices, confectionery, &c., all of the finest quality, and in quantity sufficient for three times the number of guests, were piled upon damask-covered tables extending up and down the sides of the room. The edibles were washed down with liberal potations of champagne, punch, and other liquids.

After the repast had been done ample justice to, the guests gathered in the body of the hall, and Mr. J. M. Utardo, on behalf of the company, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, whom he said the whole world honored as a man, a citizen, and a projector of great works [Applause]. M. De Lesseps who appeared in full plain evening dress with a luxuriant tea rose in the lapel of his coat stepped forward amid loud cheering and replied as follows:

Gentlemen and merchants of New-York, whose houses are engaged in trade with the Central and South American States, I thank you for the welcome that you have tendered me, and the receptions of which I have been made the frequent guest. At the recent meetings of the Society of Civil Engineers of the American Geographical Society, and at the grand banquet lately tendered me by the élite of the citizens of New-York, I have had occasion to explain my views concerning the survey and construction of an interoceanic canal at a permanent level, and without locks, between Aspinwall and Panama. The speeches which were made in response to my explanations have given me the impression that the opposition originally evinced by a portion of the American press has been considerably modified. [Cheers.] On the other hand, notwithstanding the welcome which has been so generously tendered me, and for which I shall always be grateful, I must acknowledge that this opposition has by no means completely disappeared. Although it has shown itself, from the commencement, in a [somewhat different form, yet it appears to me that the principal cause of the opposition is a sudden fear of international complications, which, it is thought, may arise to diminish the just influence of the Great Northern Republic upon the Southern and Central American Republics. These fears are entirely chimerical, and as a practical man I only consider them for the purpose of exposing their falsity. I have presented myself before the American people to endeavor to convince them,—

First—That the Panama Canal is to be constructed as a private enterprise outside of all Governmental interference, and that the canal once constructed, far from being detrimental to the interests of the United States, will, on the contrary, enhance the importance of this country, by developing to an incalculable extent its commerce, its navigation, and its intelligent industry. I believe I have sufficiently answered during my stay in New-York the objections which have been raised, but there is one that has just been propounded, and which I intend to remove before my departure. [Applause.] I was asked yesterday why I have not established the head-quarters of the Interoceanic Canal in New-York instead of Paris, as I have announced in my circular sent out with the report of the International Commission of Engineers who had charge of the preliminary work. Article 18 of the concession authorizes the grantee to fix the seat of the company in the City of New-York as well as in Bogota, London, or Paris. As long as I shall continue to be President and Director of the Company, I shall not be able to direct the administration except at my place of residence, and in the country in which I expect the majority of shareholders to be found. If at the close of the subscription this majority is found in the United States, then the general assembly of shareholders which is sovereign, shall have the right to fix the company's seat wherever they find it convenient, in accordance with the terms of the concession. In any event, the by-laws of the company shall be drawn so as to give full satisfaction to the shareholders of all countries, who shall equally enjoy the right of casting their vote either personally or by proxy.

M. De Lesseps concluded with a witty reference to the beauty of the Normal School girls, whom he had visited in the morning, and consoled the ultra-patriotic of his hearers by the reflection that the wives of American shareholders would reconcile their husbands the idea of going to Paris to vote on their stock.

Previous to the reception at Delmonico's M. and Mme. De Lesseps were entertained at dinner last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, at their own residence, No. 134 Fifth-avenue. Among the distinguished persons invited to meet them were Hon. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, the Hon. and Mrs. Edwards Pierrepont, the Hon. and Mrs. John Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Francklyn, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. Royal Phelps, Mr. Nathan Appleton, Mr. Ward McAllister, and others.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

ENGINEERS DISCUSSING THE PROJECT IN ITS VARIOUS PHASES.

At a meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at No. 104 East Twentieth-street, last evening, the subject of interoceanic canals was again discussed. Mr. Octave Chanute, Vice President of the society, and Chief Engineer of the Erie Railway, presided. Mr. Justen Dirks, the famous European canal engineer, who has just completed a survey of the Isthmus of Panama, and who is with the De Lesseps party now in this City, was present. Mr. Ashbel Welch read a brief paper, in which he stated that he had recently asked M. De Lesseps the question, "Why go to the enormous expense of making a sea-level canal across the isthmus when a canal with two or three locks on each side of the summit could be made so much more cheaply?" Two objections had been mentioned to the locks by M. De Lesseps. One was the cost of maintaining and operating them. The other was the detention of the vessels. De Lesseps remarked that locks might do very well for ships of small size, but not for such as would navigate this canal. Mr. Welch believes that locks will answer the purpose, and that they will reduce the estimated cost at least one-third. In his paper he stated that the highest point between the Chagres River and the Pacific coast was 279 feet. For a distance of seven miles the average depth was 180 feet. The amount of excavation he estimated at 28,366,666 cubic yards. The cost, according to M. De Lesseps, of building the canal would be $119,466,666. By the use of three locks Mr. Welch thought, the cost could be reduced to $57,555,555. Mr. Welch, who was once Chief Engineer of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and who has been identified with many other important works, stated that in his opinion the three locks required, with a lift of 20 feet each, were perfectly practicable, and could be maintained without much expense. He was also of the opinion that the time for the construction of the canal might also be reduced from seven years to five years. He estimated that at least $29,000,000 might be saved in the item of interest alone, on account of the saving of time in the construction by the use of locks.

Mr. Dirks made some observations in regard to the cost of the canal. He stated in general terms that the recent commission of engineers at Panama, of which he was a member, had adhered to the estimate of prices arranged by the Paris congress. They had made careful estimates of the work, and had come to the conclusion that the sums there mentioned were enough to cover all contingencies of absolute construction. The cost of tools and machinery, salaries of officers and engineers, and a number of similar items had been left out of the estimate. He further said, in answer to the suggestions of locks made by Mr. Welch, that that subject had been considered in all its aspects. He agreed with Mr. Welch that the cost would be much less, and a commission of European engineers had presented the subject to M. De Lesseps shortly after the Paris congress. In consideration of the fact that the locks would detain the ships, and in view of the difficulty in making them long enough, wide enough, and deep enough to accommodate the ever-increasing size of vessels, he had concluded to abandon all idea of locks, and therefore his mind had been made up unalterably against them. A number of questions were propounded to Mr. Dirks, prepared by Mr. A. G. Menocal, the engineer of the proposed Nicaragua route, relating exclusively to the control of the waters of the Chagres River. Mr. Dirks stated that from an engineering stand-point the route was practicable, and that on his return to Europe he would send the detailed information now in the field-books of the engineers and in memoranda to the society for its fullest information.

M. A. Couvreux, Jr., an engineer accompanying the De Lesseps party, said that M. De Lesseps had been urged to accept the Presidency of this canal company by his friends soon after the adjournment of the Paris congress. He had acquired the franchise from Mr. Wyse, and had obtained a contract from the Colombian Government. He then opened his subscription-books. A great number of objections were at that time raised by the American newspapers, which somewhat alarmed the public, and prevented them from subscribing. Then the Paris bankers, instead of acting as the agents for the sale of the stock, wanted to buy the stock at par, and sell it at 20 to 30 per cent. above par. This plan of proceeding De Lesseps opposed, whereupon the scheme was postponed. M. De Lesseps had therefore consulted with Mr. Dirks, and other European engineers of celebrity, and they had resolved to form a commission to visit Darien, which was accomplished. They had gone over the ground thoroughly and collected all the information to be desired, and they would shortly be able to put the stock upon the market in Europe and America. He stated that this was purely an international enterprise, and that there was no desire or expectation of interfering with vested rights. One of the chief objects of the present commission was to ascertain whether the canal could be built inside of the estimates made by the Paris congress. They had become thoroughly satisfied that it could be built for less. He gave a minute description of operations on the isthmus, most of which had heretofore been published.

FINE ART BOOKS AT AUCTION.

OPENING OF THE SALE AT CLINTON HALL—GOOD PRICES AND FINE BOOKS.

The sale which commenced at the Clinton Hall Sales-room last evening of an unusually fine collection of fine art and illustrated books, illuminated manuscripts, drawings, &c., promises to be a gratifying success in a pecuniary point of view. The prices realized on the 225 lots sold last evening (about one-third of the total number to be sold) were very gratifying, and showed that when a thoroughly good thing is put upon the market it is appreciated. The collection was made by an American gentleman during a residence in Europe, and comprised a large number of works upon the fine arts, including some of the best publications in the English, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian languages. The works of Ruskin, of Ottley, Waller, Grimm, Hugler, and others, all the great engravers and etchers, and the great galleries of Europe were all represented, and the books had not only been selected with rare taste and skill, but they were in excellent condition. Indeed, it is rare that a collection so thoroughly good in every respect is placed on sale in this City. Though the night was stormy, the attendance was good, and the bidding generally was spirited. Most of the buying was done by agents, but there was a good deal of buying by private persons, and a Boston gentleman distinguished himself in the variety and extent of his purchases. Perhaps the greatest bargain of the evening was the superb "Florence Gallery," Paris edition in four volumes. It was put up at $35 per volume, and at once the bidding went on so rapidly that in a minute the price was run up to $62 a volume. The auctioneer waited for another bid, but the price stuck at that figure, and the volumes were knocked down. This sale caused quite a sensation. The purchaser got his property for $248, while for similar editions $500, and as high as $600, have been given quite recently. The "Gallery of the Old German Masters," a work originally published at 100 guineas, was knocked down, after a sharp contest between two bidders, for $82 50. Fisher's Bedfordshire collections, a finely-executed work, went for $10, a price so low that the auctioneer remarked when he knocked it down, "somebody's lost something." The "Livre d'Heures," an exquisite little gem in book-making, such as only Paris turns out—a book which one could carry conveniently in one's coat pocket—was put up at $70, and was steadily bid up to $142, here the bidding paused, then started again between two bidders, and it was finally bought in by an agent for $152. The "Livre de Prieres," another little book in two volumes in the same style, but less choice than the former, went at $62. An edition of Ruskin, in five volumes, the best edition, and now rare, went speedily up to $30 per volume, at which price it was sold. Stirling's "Annals of the Artists of Spain," three volumes, was bid up from $20 to $38 a volume. The five-volume edition of Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting in England" was bid up from $5 to $17 a volume. There was some spirited bidding on the Bewicks in the collection, two buyers having apparently determined to secure them. As before said, the prices generally averaged good, the few works which went below their value being fully offset by those which fetched higher prices than those which, in the judgment of competent buyers, they were worth in the ordinary market. The following is a list of some of the principal sales:

Ruskin's "Modern Painters," 5 volumes	$150 00
"The Napoleon Gallery," 10 volumes	127 50
Dr. Wagner's "Treasures of Art in Great Britain," 4 volumes	80 00
Smith's "French, Dutch, and Flemish Painters," 5 volumes	57 50
Stirling's "Spanish Artists"	114 00
Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," 5 volumes	85 00
"Imitations of Drawings by Old Masters," 7 portfolios	311 50
Fidanza's "Michael Angelo, Rafael," &c., 5 volumes	53 75
Mrs. Jameson's "Beauties of the Court of Charles II.," 1 volume	41 00
Gori's "Florentine Gallery," 11 volumes	90 75
Pistolesi's "Vatican," 8 volumes	74 00
"Gallery of the Palais Royal," 3 volumes	132 00
Drummond's "Noble Families," 2 volumes	50 00
Villa-Amil's "Spanish Antiquities," 2 volumes	29 00
Hall's "Royal Gallery of Art," 2 volumes	54 00
Hall's "Baronial Halls of England," 2 volumes	56 00
Lodge's "Illustrious Personages," 8 volumes	68 00
Hefner-Alteneck's "Middle Age Costumes," 3 volumes	43 75
"The Painted Glass of Bourges," 1 volume	76 00
Owen Jones's "Alhambra," 2 volumes	102 00
"The Madrid Gallery," 3 volumes	420 00
"Galerie Aquado," 1 volume	130 00
"The Frescoes of Rafael," 1 volume	62 00
Gruner's "Fresco Decorations," 1 volume	52 50
"Engravings from Sir Thomas Lawrence," 1 volume	80 00
"The Amateur's Collection of Engravings," 1 volume	105 00
Ottley's "Italian School of Design," 1 volume	102 00
Strixner and Piloty's Lithographs, 3 volumes	96 00
Robert's "Holy Land," 3 volumes	135 00
Du Sommerard's "Arts of the Middle Ages," 8 volumes	400 00
"Imitation of Christ," 2 volumes	175 00
"The Gospels for the Sundays and Feast-Days," 2 volumes	160 00
Shaw's "Decorations of the Middle Ages," 1 volume	52 00

SHAME LEADING TO SUICIDE.

A GIRL, DESERTED BY HER BETRAYER, TAKES POISON IN A COURT-ROOM.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 3.—The attempted suicide of a young woman in the midst of a crowded court-room, this morning, caused a great excitement. During the trial of a petty criminal case a handsome, modest-looking girl stepped up to the bar and asked an officer to call Thomas Nolen, a prisoner, saying, "I have taken poison and want to see him before I die and make him acknowledge his child." The officer, seeing from her agitated manner and flushed face that something was wrong, at once sent for a doctor, and had the girl taken into a waiting-room, and subsequently to a more comfortable room in the County Prison. It was found that she was Alice P. Hoffman, 19 years of age, a resident of Mahonoy City, where she had been on terms of intimacy with Thomas Nolen, a young man of the same place. The girl was refined, intelligent, and bore an excellent character until it was discovered that she had been ruined, it is alleged, by Nolen. A complaint of seduction under promise of marriage was brought against Nolen by the girl's brother, and the girl had been in attendance at court for several days awaiting the trial. It was postponed so frequently that she became despondent, and procuring an ounce of laudanum, swallowed it as she came into court.

She asked for an interview with Nolen, and it was granted; but though she begged him piteously to acknowledge that he was the father of her child, he refused to do so, and denied all her assertions. For a long time it was feared that she would die, but prompt attention saved her life, and to-night she is considered out of danger. Shame is supposed to have been the immediate cause of her act. It was her first experience in a criminal court, and she had told a friend that she could never go through the examination and questions she heard asked the witnesses in other cases.

THE CHISOLM MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The trial of Virgil Gully for the murder of ex-State Senator John P. Gilmer, one of the victims of the Chisolm massacre, will begin at De Kalb, Miss., on Monday next. District Attorney Ford will conduct the prosecution, assisted by Judge Ware, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi. Mrs. Gilmer, the widow of the murdered man, will leave Washington to-morrow to attend the trial as a witness.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—In response to a call, 18 of the 22 leading starch-manufacturing firms in the United States met in convention at the Grand Hotel to-day. A permanent organization was effected. George Fox, of this city, was elected President, and J. J. Ward, of Buffalo, Secretary. The subject of advancing the price of starch was discussed and agreed upon. The percentage of the advance will be decided upon to-morrow.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Linda" was the opera last night at the Academy of Music, and despite the unfavorable weather, it attracted a very large audience. The performance was spirited and excellent in every respect. Mlle. Valleria, who has before this proved herself one of Mr. Mapleson's most valuable artists, was cordially received, and in the course of the evening was applauded at every opportunity. Her voice was never in better condition, and the impression she made was, from first to last, of the most agreeable character. She is in every way suited for the rôle of Linda, and acts the part with the grace and charm of youth, while she delivers the music in a highly finished and artistic style. Indeed, it is not too much to say that no prima donna who has appeared in this opera of late years compares with Mlle. Valleria. The purity of her tones and their telling quality in concerted music, which were so noticeable last season, were as marked features of her singing last night. In the cavatina, "O luce di quest anima," which so many concert-singers are fond of murdering, she was so bright and sparkling as to invest it with fresh interest, and in Signor Arditi's valse, which is substituted for the final scene of the last act, her execution was faultless, and her delivery of the air all that could be desired. Miss Cary's Pierotto was as effective as usual. The duo, "Al bel destin che attendevi," between Linda and Pierotto in the second act was a remarkably fine exhibition of vocalization in the Italian school by both ladies. Signor Runcio was a somewhat mild Carlo, but, on the whole, acquitted himself creditably and sang tastefully. Owing to some of the changes and "cuts" made by Signor Arditi, he was not called on to over-exert himself, and in his scenes with Linda and his aria in the second act, "Se tanto in ira agli nomini," he appeared to advantage. In the latter number, which is no easy task, he was particularly good. Signor Galassi came in for a full share of the honors of the evening, if, indeed, he was not preeminent in this respect. His Antonio has been frequently mentioned as one of his best personations and as a most powerful dramatic effort, and his performance last night fully justified this opinion. After the grand scene at the close of the second act, where he curses Linda, he was recalled several times. The chorus and orchestra were alike excellent, and the minor parts were intrusted to competent artists. The opera for Friday evening will be "La Favorita," which Signor Arditi, it is understood, has been preparing carefully. Miss Cary will sing the rôle of Leonora, and Signor Campanini will make his first appearance in New-York as Fernando.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB CONCERT.

The fifth soirée of chamber music on Tuesday night at Chickering Hall by the Philharmonic Club was one of the best that has been given in this series. The programme consisted of Haydn's string quartet, in B flat, No. 4, op. 76; two adaptations from Schubert and Schumann for two violins, viola, flute, 'cello, and contra-bass; Hummel's "Septette Militaire," for piano, violin, 'cello, bass, flute, clarionet, and cornet, and three songs for soprano, which were rendered by Miss Fannie Hirsch. The vocal part of the programme was the least interesting portion. Miss Hirsch has naturally a good voice, but her timidity and her evident inexperience on the concert stage unfit her at present to take part in an entertainment of the character of the Philharmonic Club's concerts. Her rendering of the Schubert song was crude. In the two selections from Rubinstein she did fairly, and sang like a promising amateur. The audience was in a kindly mood, and recalled her twice. The interest of the concert was, of course, mainly in the instrumental portion of it, and Hummel's "Septette Militaire" was the chief work. The piano part was performed by Mrs. William G. Morgan, who has been occasionally heard in concerts, and is well known as an accomplished pianist. The septet is a bright and effective concert piece, and, as it was rendered last night, was an acceptable number of the programme. The allegro con brio was played with spirit by all the artists, and more than any movement showed the beauty of the combination of instruments. The adagio was quietly and smoothly performed, and the minuetto and finale were bright and sparkling. Mrs. Morgan's abilities as a pianist were particularly illustrated in the last movement, in which her touch was light and graceful and her execution faultless. The Haydn quartet for strings, which was the first number of the programme, was not so smooth at the beginning as might have been expected. The adagio and minuetto were, however, beautifully done, and the quality of the tone and unanimity with which it was rendered, were quite up to the standard of the Philharmonic Club. In the "Evening Song" of Schumann and "Moment Musicales" of Schubert, the perfection of the club's drill was well illustrated and was evidently fully appreciated by the audience. As to the individual professional excellence of the members of the Philharmonic Club there is no question. Mr. Richard Arnold is universally recognized as a first violinist of great experience and ability, whose position among his fellow-artists is fully assured. So, too, Mr. Werner, the violoncellist, holds the first rank, and the other members, Messrs. Gantzberg, Gramm, and Weiner are all deservedly in high repute. The sixth and final concert of the series is announced for April 6.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Booth's great entertainment in aid of the Irish relief fund will take place at the Academy of Music this evening.

Mr. Grau announces the opening of the box-office of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-day, for the sale of seats for his season of French opera, which begins on Monday next.

Lotta will begin an engagement at the Park Theatre under Mr. Abbey's management on Easter Monday, and about the same time Mr. Booth will reappear under the same management at Booth's Theatre.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will positively appear in Chickering Hall this afternoon, as he has fortunately recovered his health. He will read two scenes from Shakespeare's "King John," selections from Thackeray, Mackay, Mrs. Norton, and "Anonymous," and Miss Rose Terry Cooke's bright New-England story, "Miss Lucinda."

Mr. Mapleson intends to produce "La Forza del Destino," as re-written by Verdi, in the course of a few days. The costumes and appointments are to be new, and scenery has been specially prepared and imported for the opera. Mrs. Mary L. Swift, who has hitherto been known only on the concert stage in this country, will make her debut in "La Forza del Destino."

Mr. Sidney Woollett's first appearance in New-York was made in Chickering Hall on Monday morning, before an audience of good size and fine quality. He recited a large part of the text of "The Merchant of Venice," and impressed his hearers as a man of fine intellectual talents and strong earnestness. We reserve our notice of this interesting recital, and, meanwhile, advise the readers of THE TIMES to make a note of Mr. Woollett's appearances. On next Monday morning his subject will be "Henry V."

At the Morgan matinée yesterday Chickering Hall was almost completely filled. Mr. Morgan played a number of selections of varied character on the organ. Miss Maud Morgan was warmly applauded for her harp solos, and Miss Henrietta Beebe sang with harp accompaniment (which, by the way, was quite inadequate) Bishop's "Tell me, my heart" and the "Harp that once through Tara's halls." Miss Beebe gave both these songs in her most finished manner, and added materially to the pleasure of the concert.

MOVEMENTS OF STRIKERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—About 150 of the 300 stone-masons who struck a few days ago have resumed work, the increase of 50 cents per day demanded by them having been granted by their employers.

Of 100 men working on the Government dike at East Carondelet, Ill., six miles below this city, 60 struck yesterday for an advance of 25 cents per day.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., March 3.—The 40 grinders in the cutlery works, who struck for an advance of 15 per cent. on Saturday, still remain out. The fork-makers, 20 in number, gave notice this evening that they will strike next week unless some advance is given them.

FAIRMONT, West Va., March 3.—All the miners employed about the O'Donnell, Gaston, and West Fairmont mines, came out to-day and refused to work unless wages were increased. The mine-owners claim they cannot do, owing to the heavy tariff charged by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. About 800 men will be thrown out of work, and a great many of them will leave here for other places, where they can do better. Up to this time no violence has been attempted by the miners.

TROY, N. Y., March 3.—Jacob Dunn, who was shot by John Wynkoop, during an assault on the latter by strikers, in Rowe & Wynkoop's [illegible] works, on Friday night, died this afternoon from his injuries. Wynkoop was arrested. None of the strikers have yet returned to work.

A committee of strikers called upon the proprietors of the Harmony Mills to-day, and repeated the demands for an advance in wages. The proprietors refused to listen to the men until they resume work. The strikers held a meeting this evening and resolved to remain firm.

HUMBUGGING A VILLAGE.

A CLAIRVOYANT'S VAIN SEARCH FOR A BODY WHILE THE VILLAGERS LOOK ON.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., March 2.—While working on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Aqueduct at this place on New Year's Day, Emmet Shannon, a carpenter, slipped and fell headlong to the Delaware River beneath, and was drowned under the ice before assistance could reach him. Search was made daily for several weeks for the body, but without success, and it was finally concluded that the body had been carried down the stream during the late freshet. For the past two weeks stories have been circulated around Lackawaxen that a clairvoyant who resides in Ellenville, N. Y., had asserted that he could find the body of young Shannon. Finally, the brothers of the dead man opened a correspondence with the clairvoyant, who requested some cast-off clothing which had been worn by the drowned man and never washed. An old hat was sent him, when he went into an unconscious state, described the scenery around Lackawaxen, and said the body lay 175 yards below the aqueduct, and 15 feet from the shore. As the clairvoyant had never been in Lackawaxen, and his description of the place was truthful, many believed that he possessed supernatural powers. A few days ago, C. W. Shannon, brother of the drowned man, met the clairvoyant, by appointment, at Port Jervis, N. Y., and entered into a contract, agreeing to pay $50 for the finding of the body of his brother. Shannon then returned home, the clairvoyant coming on the following day.

For several hours before the arrival of the clairvoyant people began to gather in the little hamlet, and as train time approached the river banks were covered with people. When the train steamed up to the station, two men stepped off and started for the river. The younger of the two, the clairvoyant, was in no way prepossessing. He carried the stamp of a humbug on his face, but the party meant business. Arriving at the river they took their station on the ice of Otter Eddy, and the "Professor" was soon in the land of dreams. He muttered in his sleep, and fixed the place of the dead body as 20 feet up the river in a direct line from where he sat. The distance was measured off, the ice cut away, but no body could be found. An old coat was then thrown down upon the ice, and in a short time the clairvoyant was again fast asleep. He described the scenes on the day of the drowning, how Shannon was carried away by the current, caught by the undertow, and brought back again by the current, and then brought back a second time by the undertow to the spot where he was sitting. More ice was cut away, the crowd surged and peered into the water, when the clairvoyant once more dropped off into dreamland, again described the current, the undertow, the floating of the body, &c., saying that everything was plain, and the last he knew anything of the body it was where the ice had been cut away, and he could not trace it any further. But the whistling of a locomotive brought him to his senses. He jumped up, took the arm of his friend, told the crowd he did not know anything about the matter, and started on a run to the depot, where the two men boarded the train amid the hooting of the crowd.

OBITUARY.

COUNT BALZARINO LITTA.

Count Balzarino Litta, First Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, in this City, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The cause of his death was a cancer on the left side of his face, from which he had suffered for the past two years. Prof. Gross, of Philadelphia, performed an operation on the cancer about a year ago, but it only afforded the patient temporary relief, and Count Litta entered St. Vincent's Hospital on Dec. 15 last. The body was taken to Washington last evening, accompanied by Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister; Consul-General Raffo, Count Morelli, and other intimate friends. Count Litta came to this country four years ago, and passed the greater part of his time in Washington. He came of a distinguished family in Italy, and held a commission in the Italian Army under King Victor Emmanuel. His funeral will take place at St. Matthew's Church, Washington, to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Mary Chapman, formerly a well-known actress, died Monday, in San Francisco, at the age of 67 years.

W. H. Cummings, General Western Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, dropped dead in the Tifft House, at Buffalo, at 8 o'clock last night.

Henry Pepper, the law partner of Senator Bayard, was found dead in bed, in Wilmington, Del., yesterday morning. He is believed to have died of apoplexy during the night.

The Rev. Father James Phelan, aged 59, for seven years Pastor of the Church of the Lady of Mount Carmel, (Roman Catholic,) at Astoria, died yesterday morning of pneumonia.

Mrs. Sarah W. Hale, the wealthiest woman in Eastern Massachusetts, died at Newburyport, Sunday, at the age of 60 years. Her death will cause a division of the largest property ever held by one person in that City, which was left by Moses Brown, her grandfather, and is now estimated at about $300,000. She was a widow and leaves no children. Some who will receive her property are among the poorer classes. She was a very benevolent woman, and her charity has been freely bestowed, not only in her own neighborhood, but in this City.

Gideon Frost, one of the best-known Quakers on Long Island, was buried on Monday from the old Quaker meeting-house at Matinecock. He died on Wednesday last, and, as he had a horror of being buried alive, his body was kept for five days without being interred. In 1825 he was a merchant at Richmond, Ind., and came to New-York in 1835 to enter the mercantile field, where business misfortunes overtook him. In 1840 he made large investments in South Brooklyn property, by which he made a small fortune. He endowed a Friends' College at Matinecock, and was a Director of the Friends' College near Albany. He frequently preached in the old meeting-house from which he was buried, and at the time of his death was a resident of Greenvale. His estate is valued at $500,000.

Capt. Daniel B. Bruen, the oldest native resident of Newark, died there yesterday. He was 85 years old, having been born in 1795. When a boy he took to the sea for a while, but not liking that life he went South and became a merchant in Augusta, Ga. In 1828 he returned to Newark and spent the remainder of his life there, with the exception of a short time when he acted as collector for some houses in the South. He served under Gen. Andrews in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Sandy Hook for six months. He was the oldest Freemason in the State, and at one time was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. The only public position he ever held was that of School Commissioner from the Ninth Ward. His death was very sudden, as he appeared on the streets in his usual health yesterday.

THE face of humanity displays fewer pimples than formerly. Reason—Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

ALLEY.—VINCENT J., son of William D. and Mary A. Alley, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., Friday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

BOURNE.—On Wednesday, March 3, after a short illness, CHARLES WOOD, infant son of Arthur and Julia H. Bourne, aged 3 months and 2½ days.

Funeral on Friday, March 5, at 2 P. M., from No. 706½ 8th av.

BURHANS.—At Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 29, 1880, JOSEPH W. BURHANS, aged 23 years, son of John S. and Jane Burhans.

Funeral service on Thursday, 10:30 A. M., at Westfield, N. J. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M.

☞ Paterson (N. J.) and Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CAMERDEN.—On March 2, CHARLES ALBERT CAMERDEN, aged 26 years.

Funeral services from the residence of his father, John Camerden, No. 365 West 31st-st., on Thursday, March 4, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DE FOREST.—At the residence of George Kingsland, Kingsland, N. J., on Tuesday, March 2, HARRIET, widow of the late William De Forest, of the City of New-York, aged 86 years.

Funeral will take place on Friday next from Christ Church, at Belleville, at 4 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Friends from New-York will take the 2:45 train from Chambers-st. for Belleville.

DUDLEY.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 3, ANNA MOTT, wife of Henry Dudley, and daughter of the late William M. Fellows.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOODELL.—In this City, suddenly, March 1, DR. ALFRED PERRY, eldest son of Dr. Alfred and Jeannie Goodell, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on Thursday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

HALL.—At his residence, New-Windsor, near Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, March 1, WILLIAM COOPER HALL, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 3:30 o'clock. Carriages at Newburg will meet the 11:08 train, Hudson River Railroad, from New-York, and the 10:20 train from Albany. Interment at Albany.

HUTCHINSON.—On Tuesday, March 2, JAMES HUTCHINSON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, March 4, at 4 P. M., at the Methodist Episcopal church, 18th-st., near 8th-av.

MURRAY.—At Woodbury, Long Island, Tuesday, March 2, R. WALTON MURRAY, son of Robert Murray, Jr., aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his brother, No. 426 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. Please omit flowers.

NAFIS.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Tuesday, March 2, 1880, ELIZABETH M. RANDALL, wife of Abraham Nafis, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Reformed Church at Newtown, on Friday, March 5, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 11:30 and 2:30. Please omit flowers.

SIMMONS.—At St. Luke's Home, on Tuesday, March 2, 1880, MARIA L., widow of the late Phillip Simmons, aged 88 years.

Relatives and friends, and those of her daughters, Mrs. F. A. Sherman and the late Mrs. A. L. Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Beloved Disciples, corner of 89th-st. and Madison-av., Thursday, March 4, 9:30 A. M.

☞ New-Orleans and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

STERLING.—At Westfield, N. J., March 2, CARRIE PLACE, youngest daughter of the late S. H. Sterling.

Funeral services at her late residence, in Westfield, at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, March 5, and from the lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock the same day.

UZINGER.—March 3, BARBARA UZINGER, aged 73 years, at the Methodist Home, No. 257 West 42d-st.

Funeral services at the Home Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. Managers and friends are cordially invited.

VOORHIS.—On Wednesday, 3d inst., JULIA RAYMOND, wife of William W. L. Voorhis, and daughter of the late Nelson Jarvis.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the burial services at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Friends will please not send flowers.

WOOD.—At Cranford, N. J., March 2, 1880, FLORENCE E., only daughter of William D. and Elizabeth W. Wood, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral at the house Thursday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

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For sale by news-dealers at above prices, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 12 cents for 10-cent numbers, and 25 cents for 20-cent numbers, by GEORGE MUNRO, Nos. 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 7:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; on Thursday, at 9:30 A. M., for Ireland, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed.) The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 1. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 2. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York March 6. The mails for Havana leave New-York March 3 and 6. The mails for Hayti leave New-York March 4. The mails for Barbados, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Trinidad leave New-York March 4. The mails for Cape Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York March 4. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York March 4. The mails for Mexico leave New-York March 4 and 6. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine Republic leave New-York March 5. The mails for Nassau leave New-York March 5 and 6. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York March 6. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco March 16. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco March 20. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 28, 1880.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY FASHION BAZAR.
OUT NEXT SATURDAY.

Containing the coming Spring Fashions for day and evening wear. Eleven complete Reception and Visiting Toilets. The New Styles of Hair-dressing.
Portraits and Life of Miss Emma Thursby.
Words and music of "The Wooo."
Miss Henrietta Beebe's Favorite Song.
The charming story, "A Strange Guest," is commenced in this number. The Bazar is for sale by all news-dealers. Price, 5 cents.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NOS. 739 and 741 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, MARCH 4 and 5,
AT 3:30 P. M.,
A VALUABLE LIBRARY of STANDARD and SCARCE WORKS, including ILLUSTRATED and HANDSOMELY-BOUND BOOKS, in good condition.

NEW DESIGNS OF GAS-FIXTURES, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, and Ornamental Metal Work, artistic in styles of the best material and workmanship, are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—GREAT ENGLISH GOUT AND Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Sold at druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Rooms No. 3 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE CRAYFISH.
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ZOOLOGY. By Prof. T. H. HUXLEY, F. R. S. With 82 Illustrations. Forming volume 28 of "The International Scientific Series." 12mo. Cloth, $1 75.

The object of Prof. Huxley's new book is to afford an opportunity to students to commence the study of zoology by means of a careful verification of nearly all that is known concerning a single animal, the common crayfish. The book is termed an "Introduction to Zoology." "For whoever will follow its pages, crayfish in hand, and will try to verify for himself the statements which it contains, will find himself brought face to face with all the great zoological questions which excite so lively an interest at the present day."

II.

CEREMONIAL INSTITUTIONS.
Being Part IV. of "The Principles of Sociology." (The first portion of Volume II.) By HERBERT SPENCER. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

In this installment of "The Principles of Sociology," Mr. Herbert Spencer gives us a monograph complete in itself, of moderate length, and on a subject which affords considerable literary opportunities. The opportunities have been well used, and it needs no historical enthusiasm for primitive humanity to find the book as entertaining as it is instructive. * * * The leading idea which Mr. Spencer develops and illustrates all through the book is that, in the early history of society and institutions, form has gone before substance.—*Saturday Review.*

III.

ROSCOE'S CHEMISTRY.
A TREATISE ON CHEMISTRY. By H. E. ROSCOE, F. R. S., and C. SCHORLEMMER, F. R. S., Professors of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, England. With numerous Illustrations. Volume II., Part II. —METALS. 8vo. Cloth, $3.

We commend this volume to our readers' attention, as worthily completing the first and inorganic section of a chemical treatise which, within the limits, as to size and scope, which have been imposed upon it, has no equal in judicious selection of material, in accuracy of detail, in soundness of view, and in orderly sequence of statement.—*London Academy.*

IV.

CLASSICAL WRITERS.
Edited by JOHN RICHARD GREEN.
VIRGIL. By H. NETTLESHIP. Flexible cloth. Price, 60 cents.
Previously published in the series: MILTON, by STOPFORD A. BROOKE; EURIPIDES, by J. P. MAHAFFY. Cloth. Price, 60 cents each.

V.

A TREATISE ON ORAL DEFORMITIES AS A BRANCH OF MECHANICAL SURGERY.
By NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, M. D. S., D. D. S. With over 350 Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, $5; sheep, $6.

VI.

NOTES ON THE PARABLES OF OUR LORD.
By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D. A new edition. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 25.

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THE LIFE OF CHRIST.
BY CANON FARRAR.

Parties having announced a reprint of our edition of this standard work, we shall issue it early in next week in paper covers at 50 CENTS, with a liberal discount to dealers.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular monthly meeting of this club will be held at Delmonico's, 26th-st. and 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. [illegible], President.
[illegible], Corresponding Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 3.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 5s C., '81.	U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 5s R., '81.
$20,000....103⅝	50,000....105⅝	30,000....103⅝
10,000...b3.103⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 5s C. '81.	U. S. 4½ C. '91.	U. S. 4s C. 1907.
$10,000....103⅝	10,000....108	50,000...b.c.106¼
U. S. 4½ R. '91.	U. S. 4s R. 1907.	
10,000....108	10,000....105⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s R. 1907.	U. S. 4s C. 1907.
$60,000....105⅞	50,000....106⅛

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 3.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, March 3—P. M.

The stock market was strong in the early dealings, and, on a brisk demand, the leading shares advanced sharply. Among the influences which favorably affected values were the advantages expected to be derived by the Pacific Mail Company and the Pacific railroads from the amicable adjustment of the recent differences, and the encouraging reports in regard to the condition of the coal trade. The improvement in prices ranged from ⅛ to 4⅝ ₽ cent., Pacific Mail, the coal stocks, Lake Erie and Western, Houston and Texas, Iron Mountain, Canada Southern, Union Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville being most conspicuous in the upward movement. The rise in Canada Southern was stimulated by reports that the earnings of the road for January show a very large increase, and that the company have recently been compelled to add an additional transfer boat at Detroit to meet the requirements of their steadily increasing business. In the afternoon a selling movement was commenced on the intelligence that the Secretary of the Treasury had not purchased as large an amount of bonds for the sinking fund as had been anticipated, and prices declined ½ to 2 ₽ cent. The depression, however, proved to be merely temporary, and toward the close many operators who had parted with their holdings were eager buyers at advancing quotations. The final sales were at or near the highest figures of the day in many instances. Among the miscellaneous shares Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis fell off 2¼, and Manhattan Elevated 2 ₽ cent. in the early dealings, but the decline was afterward partially recovered.

The transactions aggregated 439,325 shares, including 61,450 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 42,900 Erie, 41,100 Reading, 35,850 Pacific Mail, 27,600 Lake Shore, 25,150 North-west, 22,020 St. Paul, 16,950 Wabash, 14,050 Iron Mountain, 13,450 Ohio and Mississippi, 13,300 Delaware and Hudson, 12,079 New-Jersey Central, 10,185 Kansas and Texas, 10,100 Manhattan Elevated, 9,050 Ontario and Western, 8,650 Western Union, 8,460 Little Pittsburg, 6,700 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and 6,600 Union Pacific.

North-west common rose from 93 to 93⅝, declined to 92¾, and closed at 93¼; St. Paul common advanced from 80½ to 81⅝, reacted to 80⅜, and rallied to 81½; Lake Shore declined from 109⅜ to 108⅞, rose to 109½, fell off to 108⅝, and closed at 109½; Michigan Central rose from 91¼ to 92, and closed at 91⅝; Erie rose from 45¾ to 46½, declined to 45⅝, and recovered to 46; the preferred ranged from 71½ to 72; Canada Southern advanced from 65½ to 68, and reacted to 66¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 92⅝ to 94, reacted to 92⅝, and recovered to 93½; New-Jersey Central advanced from 87⅞ to 89¼, reacted to 88½, and rallied to 88¾; Delaware and Hudson rose from 82¼ to 84⅜, reacted to 83, advanced to 84½, and finally sold at 84½; Morris and Essex fell off from 109½ to 108½; Reading rose from 71½ to 72⅜, declined to 70½, and closed at 71½; Mobile and Ohio fell off from 24 to 23, and rose to 24¼; C., C., C. and I. advanced from 78⅝ to 79⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio Second preferred from 23⅜ to 24½; Chesapeake and Ohio common sold at 22@22¼; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans rose from 44¾ to 45, and declined to 43½; C., C. and I. C. fell off from 20⅜ to 19, rallied to 20, and reacted to 19½; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 56⅜ to 57½, and declined to 56½; St. Paul and Sioux City rose from 43¾ to 44½, and reacted to 44; the preferred rose from 80½ to 81, and fell off to 79; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 40¼ to 40⅜; preferred from 74⅜ to 74⅞, but the former afterward declined to 40, and the latter to 73½; Houston and Texas rose from 82 to 84¾, fell off to 83, and advanced to 85; Lake Erie and Western rose from 30⅞ to 34, and reacted to 33¼; Louisville and Nashville advanced from 141 to 143½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis declined from 117¼ to 115, recovered to 116½, and closed at 116; Ontario and Western ranged between 30 and 30½, closing at 30½; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville declined from 22 to 21½; Ohio Central rose from 25 to 25½; Texas Pacific ranged between 46⅞ and 47⅜; Kansas and Texas rose from 43½ to 44½, fell off to 43⅝, and rallied to 43⅞; New Central Coal rose from 29 to 32, and reacted to 30; Northern Pacific advanced from 33 to 33½, and reacted to 33; the preferred advanced from 56½ to 57⅜; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 35⅜ to 36¼, declined to 35⅜, and rallied to 35⅞; the preferred declined from 74¼ to 73; Wabash rose from 43¾ to 44⅜, fell off to 43½, and closed at 43¾; the preferred fell off from 68½ to 68, rose to 69¼, dropped to 67⅝, and recovered to 68½; Iron Mountain advanced from 64 to 65¼, declined to 63¼, and recovered to 64¼; Union Pacific advanced from 92½ to 93¾, reacted to 92½, and recovered to 93½; Central Pacific rose from 83 to 83½, and fell off to 82; Pacific Mail advanced from 54⅛ to 58¾, reacted to 56⅝, recovered to 58½, and closed at 58¼; Western Union rose from 112½ to 113, fell off to 112⅛, and rose to 113¼; Atlantic and Pacific advanced from 46 to 46½; Manhattan Elevated declined from 43 to 41⅛, recovered to 43, and closed at 41¾; Metropolitan declined to 112¼; New-York Elevated was steady at 122; New-York Central fell off from 132 to 131½; Illinois Central from 102¼ to 102; Montauk Gas and Coal opened at 52 and sold up to 54; Little Pittsburg rose from 13 to 15½, and reacted to 14⅛; Central Arizona sold at 8½@8¾; Sutro at 3⅜@3⅝; Standard advanced from 27 to 30½.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have called in for redemption, on Sept. 1, 1880, all their convertible bonds outstanding, amounting to $1,843,000, due in 1883. The bonds will be paid from the surplus earnings of the company.

It was stated to-day that the signatures of 90 ₽ cent. of the holders of the income bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company have already been obtained to the request to terminate the stock trust, and in a short time the stock of the company will be exchanged for the representative certificates issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which are now current on the Street.

The Money market worked smoothly and Stock Exchange borrowers were readily accommodated at 5@6 ₽ cent., with exceptional transactions as low as 4 ₽ cent. toward the close. The rates to the Government bond dealers were 3@4 ₽ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, 1-16, selling, ¼ premium; Charleston, scarce, buying 3-32@⅛, selling, ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 50 discount, bank, 1 premium; St. Louis, 1-10 discount; Chicago, 60c.@80c. discount, and Boston, 50c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols and United States Government bonds at London steady and unchanged. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 46⅜ to 47; Illinois Central from 104½ to 105, and Reading from 35 to 36¾; Pennsylvania rose ¼ ₽ cent., to 54, but reacted to 53¾; New-Jersey Central was quoted at 89@91, against 87@89 yesterday; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts declined from 68½ to 68, and do. Seconds, after selling down from 31 to 30½, recovered to 31; do. common stock fell off from 10 to 9½. The Bank of England gained £14,000 on balance to-day. India Council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 1-16d. ₽ rupee. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 82f. 25c. to 82f. 57½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and without change, either in the nominal or selling rates.

Government bonds were weak in tone, especially in the late dealings, when prices declined a fraction. Railroad mortgages were active and buoyant in the early dealings, with an advance in quotations ranging from ½ to 2½ ₽ cent. The improvement, however, was afterward partially lost. Erie consolidated Seconds rose to 92⅛, fell off to 91½, and closed at 91¾; do. funded 5s declined to 86½, and rallied to 86¾; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes advanced from 94 to 96; Seconds do. from 84½ to 87, with final sales at 85 and 94½, respectively; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, advanced to 69½, and do., currency 6s to 44½, but the former closed at 69 and the latter at 43⅜; Texas Pacific incomes rose from 76 to 77, and reacted to 76½; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts advanced from 56 to 58, and closed at 57; Jersey Central incomes rose from 89¼ to 90; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented from 99 to 99½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts from 71¾ to 72; Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons from 116¾ to 117¼; Lake Erie and Western incomes from 64 to 65¼; Kansas and Texas Seconds from 66½ to 67. The last named afterward declined to 66. Canada Southern Firsts sold up from 90⅜ to 91; C. C. and I. C. issues were exceptionally heavy, and declined to 42½ for Incomes and to 87 for supplementary. State bonds were firm, except for Alabama, class A, which declined to 63.

There were 25 proposals to sell bonds to the Government at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, amounting in the aggregate to $13,120,000, at 105.85 to 106.24 for the 6s of 1881; 104 to 104.25 for the 6s of 1880, and 103.60 to 104 for the 5s of 1881. The Secretary of the Treasury accepted $2,516,000 at 104 for the 6s of 1880, and at 105⅞ and under for the 6s of 1881.

Mining shares were firmer than for several days past, and advanced ⅛ to 3½ ₽ cent., Standard leading the upward movement.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1880.

Receipts	$902,480 14
Payments	2,778,635 54
Balance, coin	101,774,220 96
Balance, notes	5,407,772 08

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅛	106¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108	108
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103½
Adams Express	108½	110
American Express	56⅝	56⅝
Albany and Susquehanna	107⅞	107⅞
Alton and Terre Haute	23	23
Alton and Terre Haute pref	64	64
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	46	46⅜
American District Telegraph	72	72
Boston Water Power	17½	17
Boston Air Line	54	54
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	60	59
Canton	52½	59½
Canada Southern	65½	66¾
Climax Mining	2¾	2¾
Caribou Mining	4	4
Central Arizona	8¼	8¾
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	44¾	43½
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	78⅝	79⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio	22	22
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	32	32
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	23⅜	24½
C., C. and I. C.	20⅜	19½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	140	140
Chicago and Alton	106⅜	106⅜
Chicago and Alton pref	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56⅜	56½
Chicago and North-west	93⅛	93¼
Chicago and North-west pref	107½	108⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	80½	81⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	104	104
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	152	152
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110⅛	110¾
Consolidation Coal	32⅛	32
Cumberland Coal	33	35
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	92⅝	93½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	82¾	84½
Excelsior Mining	21	21
Frankfort and Kokomo	32	32
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40¼	40
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	74⅞	73½
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	34	34
Houston and Texas	82	85
Illinois Central	102¼	102
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western	37	37
Central Pacific	83⅛	82
Ohio Central	25	25½
Keokuk and Des Moines	15	16
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½	37½
Lake Shore	109⅜	109½
Lake Erie and Western	30⅞	33¼
La Plata	7	7
Louisville and Nashville	141	143½
Little Pittsburg	13	14⅛
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	100	100
Manhattan Railroad	43	41¾
Mariposa	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	12	11½
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	7	8
Metropolitan Railroad	113	112¼
Michigan Central	91⅛	91⅝
Mobile and Ohio	24	24
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43	43⅞
Morris and Essex	109½	108½
Maryland Coal	27	27
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	117¼	116
New Central Coal	29	30
New-Jersey Central	87⅞	88¾
New-York Central	132	131½
New-York and New-Haven	156	156
New-York Elevated	122	122
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	45	46
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	71¾	71¾
Northern Pacific	33	33
Northern Pacific pref	56	57⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅜	35⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref	74	73
Oregon Railway and Navigation	110	110
Pacific Mail	54	58¼
Panama	183	183
Pennsylvania	195	195
Philadelphia and Reading	71½	71½
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	118
Pullman Palace Car Company	120½	120½
Quicksilver	20	20
Quicksilver pref	63	63
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	30	30
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119
Standard Mining	27	30½
Sutro Tunnel	3⅛	3⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco	43⅛	43
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	57⅞	57⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	77⅜	77⅝
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	64	64⅛
St. Paul and Sioux City	43¾	44
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	80½	79
New-York, Ontario and Western	30½	30½
Union Pacific	92⅝	93½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	44	43¾
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	68	68½
Wells-Fargo Express	104	104
Western Union Telegraph	112⅝	113¼
United States Express	48¼	48¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	110	110	200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	46½	46⅜	400
Boston Water Power	17	17	100
B., C. R. and Northern	59	59	100
Canada Southern	68	65½	3,800
Climax Mining	2¾	2¾	1,900
Central Arizona	8¾	8½	350
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	45	43½	900
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79⅞	78⅝	400
Chesapeake and Ohio	22¼	22	854
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	24½	23⅜	900
Col., Chic. and I. Central	20⅜	19	3,750
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	57½	56⅜	1,100
Chicago and North-west	93⅝	92¾	25,700
Chi. and North-west pf.	107	106½	1,450
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	81⅝	80⅜	21,500
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	104¼	104	520
Consolidation Coal	32	32	150
Central Pacific	83½	82	1,700
Del., Lack. and West.	94	92⅝	61,450
Del. and Hudson Canal	84½	82⅞	13,300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40⅜	40⅝	2,600
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	74⅞	73½	2,600
Homestake Mining	34	33	200
Houston and Texas	85	83	3,250
Illinois Central	102¼	102	750
Lake Shore	109⅝	108⅝	27,600
Lake Erie and Western	34	31½	5,400
Louisville and Nashville	143½	142	500
Little Pittsburg	15½	13	8,460
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	100	100	100
Manhattan	43	41⅛	10,100
Montauk Gas Coal	54	52	500
Marietta and C. 1st pref.	11½	11½	300
Metropolitan Railroad	112½	112¼	200
Michigan Central	92	91¼	3,450
Mobile and Ohio	24¼	23	1,400
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	44½	43⅝	10,185
Morris and Essex	109½	108½	120
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	117	115	6,700
New Central Coal	30	30	300
New-Jersey Central	89¼	88½	12,079
New-York Central	132	131½	1,325
New-York Elevated	122	122	100
New-York, L. E. & West.	46½	45⅝	39,900
N. Y., L. E. & West. pref.	72	71½	3,000
Northern Pacific	33½	33	1,200
Northern Pacific pref.	57⅜	57	900
Ohio and Mississippi	36¼	35⅜	12,950
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	74¼	73	500
Ontario and Western	30½	30	9,050
Ohio Central	25½	25	300
Pacific Mail	58¾	54⅛	35,850
Peoria, Dec. and Evans.	22	21½	300
Phila. and Reading	72⅜	70½	41,100
Standard Mining	30½	29	700
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3⅜	3,300
St. L. and San F. pref.	57½	57½	300
St. L. and San F. 1st pref.	77⅝	77½	300
St. Louis and Iron M.	65¼	63¼	14,050
St. P. and S. City	44½	44	2,700
St. P. and S. City pref.	81	79½	600
Texas Pacific	47⅜	46⅞	4,211
Union Pacific	93¾	92½	6,600
W., St. L. and Pacific	44⅜	43½	5,700
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	69¼	67⅝	11,250
Wells-Fargo Express	104	104	275
Western Union	113¼	112⅛	8,650
Total sales			439,325

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅝	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupons	103⅝	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅝	105⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	105⅝	105⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103¼	103½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	103¼	103½
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅞	108
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅞	108
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105⅞	105⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅛	106¾
United States currency 6s, 1895	126	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	126	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	126	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	126	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	126	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	..@485	484 @....
Demand	..@488	486½@487
Cable transfers	..@488½	487 @487½
Commercial	.. @ ..	482½@483⅝
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	484½@485
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520	519⅜@520⅝
Demand	516¼@517½	516¼@518¾
Cable transfers	..@515	..@515¼
Commercial	.. @ ..	522½@523⅝
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	520⅝@521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@519⅜	519⅜@520
Demand	516¼@517½	516⅞@518¾
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520 @520⅝	520⅝@521¼
Demand	517½@518⅛	518⅛@518¾
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95½	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95½@ 95⅞	95⅜@ 95¾
Commercial	.. @ ..	94⅞@ 94⅞
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	95 @ 95⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$150,942,882
Balances	4,913,348

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	63	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '83	106
Ala., class A, sm.	63⅞	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '91	117
Ala., class B, 5s	72	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '92	117
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	72	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '93	117
Ark. 6s, fd.	21	N. C. 6s, o.	29½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	7	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	6	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	6	N. C. N. C. R., A. O.	110
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	6	N. C. N. C. R., 7s, c. off.	90
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	6	N. C. f. a., '66-1900	10½
Conn. 6s, '83-4	106	N. C. f. a., '68-98	10½
Ga. 7s, n.	110¼	N. C. n., J. J., '92-8	17½
Ga. 7s, ind.	109½	N. C. n., A. O.	17½
Ga. 7s, g.	113	N. C. C. R.	4¼
Ill. coun. 6s	100	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	4¼
Ill. w. l.	100	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	4¼
Ky. 6s	100	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	4¼
La. 7s, cn., '14	48¾	Ohio 6s, '81	102
La. 7s, sm.	45	Ohio 6s, '86	109
Mich. 6s, '83	103	R. I. 6s, c.	114
Mich. 7s, '90	114	S. C. 6s, a. M. 23, '69, nf.	5⅜
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	36¾
Mo. 6s, due '87	107	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	31¾
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Tenn. 6s, n., n. s., '14	32
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	Va. 6s, o.	25
Mo., A. or U., due '92	108	Va. 6s, n., '66	25
Mo. 6s, fd., due '94-5	110	Va. 6s, n., '67	25
Mo. H. & S. J., due '86	107	Va. 6s, cn.	75
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87	107	Va. 6s, xmc.	51¼
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	107	Va. 6s, cn. 2d s.	32
N. Y. 6s, g. c., '87	107	Va. 6s, def.	8

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 3.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121	122
United Railroads of New-Jersey	180	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	52½	52⅝
Reading Railroad	35⅞	35¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52½	52⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	50	....
Northern Pacific Railroad	33⅛	33⅜
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	57⅛	57¼
Northern Central Railroad	33⅞	34
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	33⅞
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	20⅜	20⅝
Hestonville Railway	23⅞	24½
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18

The attention of the bondholders of the Connecticut Western Railroad is called to the advertisement, printed elsewhere, of Alexander H. Holley, ex-Governor of the State of Connecticut, and others, who offer to protect the rights of the bondholders, without requiring the latter to participate in any way in the expenses of the pending suit.

The twenty-first annual statement of the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., which will be found elsewhere, makes a very favorable showing, the total assets amounting to $18,002,142 35, against total liabilities of $14,973,983 49, leaving the net reserve $3,028,158 86. The income for premiums in 1879 was $1,860,977 98, and for interest and rents $1,317,567 18, while the total disbursements were $3,105,763 81, including payments of $2,663,745 69 to policy-holders. Mr. J. S. Gaffney, well known in insurance circles, is the Superintendent of the Eastern Department of the company.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7¾	Leviathan	3-32
Alta	8⅞	Leeds	19-32
Argenta	11-16	Leopard	3-32
Belcher	12⅞	Lady Washington	11-16
Best & Belcher	10	Mexican	18
Bullion	4⅝	Martin White	27-32
Bodie	8	Mono	8
Bechtel	2	McClinton	11-16
Bulwer	9¼	Maybelle	3-16
Black Hawk	....	Northern Belle	16¼
Belvidere	4½	North Bonanza	13-32
California	3⅝	Noonday	3¾
Chollar	5⅝	North Belle Isle	3-16
Consolidated Virginia	3¾	Ophir	17¼
Crown Point	4⅞	Oro	1¾
Consolidated Pacific	3½	Overman	6⅞
Caledonia	1¼	Potosi	3⅞
Dudley	7-16	Raymond & Ely	1
Eureka Consolidated	14¼	Savage	5⅝
Exchequer	6⅞	Sierra Nevada	22½
Fairfax	19-32	South Bulwer	1⅞
Gould & Curry	5	Silver King	7
Grand Prize	1⅝	Syndicate	1⅛
Goodshaw	5-16	Silver Hill	1
Hale & Norcross	6	Tioga	2½
Hillside	1⅛	Tip Top	3⅞
Imperial	9-16	Union Consolidated	35¼
Julia Consolidated	1⅛	Yellow Jacket	8¾
Justice	1⅛		

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	17⅛	Cin., San. & Clev.	16¾
Boston Land	10⅞	Eastern R. R.	32
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	116	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	113	Calumet & Hecla	249½
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	134	Copper Falls	13½
Atch. & Top. L. 8s	109	Duncan Silver	4
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	93	Franklin	23¼
Hartford & Erie 7s	56½	International	55c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	133	Pewabic	63
Boston & Albany R. R.	143	Quincy	40¾
Boston & Maine R. R.	125	Ridge	8½
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	142	Silver Islet	20½
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	66	Madison Copper Mine	3⅝

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE MINING RECORD, PUBLISHED BY A. R. CHISOLM, No. 61 Broadway, New-York, contains fullest reports from the Gold and Silver Mines. The proprietor sends sample copies free, and fills orders for mining stocks.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 3, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	33	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,312
B. E. Peas, bags	163	Resin, bbls.	6,021
Beans, bbls.	257	Tar, bbls.	601
Cotton, bales	3,265	Pitch, bbls.	45
Cotn'n-s'd-oil, bbls.	55	Oil, bbls.	62
Cotn'n-s'd-cake, b'gs	550	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,156
Copper, bbls.	61	Pea-nuts, bags	252
Copper, cakes	157	Pork, pkgs.	261
Eggs, pkgs.	3,095	Beef, pkgs.	213
Flour, bbls.	11,429	Cut-meats, pkgs.	7,017
Corn-meal, bbls.	175	Lard, tcs.	1,758
Corn-meal, bags	25	Lard, kegs	3
Wheat, bushels	22,950	Butter, pkgs.	4,855
Corn, bushels	65,290	Cheese, pkgs.	1,056
Oats, bushels	13,650	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,371
Rye, bushels	3,000	Rice, pkgs.	389
Malt, bushels	2,206	Syrup, bbls.	59
Barley, bushels	5,500	Starch, pkgs.	700
Oat-meal, bags	830	Sumac, bags	140
Grease, pkgs.	60	Tallow, pkgs.	333
Grass-seed, bags	846	Tea, pkgs.	203
Hides, No.	884	Tobacco, hhds.	149
Hides, bales	109	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,557
Rope, bales	25	Whisky, bbls.	1,161
Leather, sides	16,793	Wool, bales	49
Crude Turp., bbls.	180		

COFFEE—A slow trade has been reported, which, however, has been quoted steady, with sales of 2,000 bags, per Johanna, and 200 bags do., per City of Rio, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 145,151 bags; at the outports, 69,293 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 24,785 bags....Other kinds have been in moderate demand on the basis of previous quotations....The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 24,432 mats Java, 10,185 bags Maracaibo, 743 bags Laguayra, 1,036 bags Savanilla, 200 bags Costa Rica, 120 bags Jamaica, 103 bags Angostura, and 220 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range. Also, 7,082 bags San Domingo, and 206 bags Porto Rico, in transit to Europe....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 49,330 bags and 92,936 mats....We quote Rio, ordinary invoices, at 14½c.; fair at 15½c.; good at 16c.; prime at 16½c.; Rio, in job lots, at 16@18½c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 15½c.@16c.; do., job lots, at 17c.@18½c....Java invoices, 21c.@24c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Ceylon, 15c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Mexican, 14c.@16c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13c.@17c.; San Domingo, 13c.@15c.; Porto Rico, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@17½c. ₽ lb.

COTTON—Option dealings have been comparatively moderate again to-day, but indicative of an improvement of 8 to 14 points, closing firm. The contract deliveries yesterday were 2,600 bales....Early deliveries quoted steady, but without much inquiry....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 630 bales, including 381 bales to spinners, 149 bales to shippers, and 100 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 12 1-16c.@12 13-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12⅞c.@13½c.; Middling at 13 1-16c.@13 3-16c.; Fair at 14 13-16c.@14 15-16c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 102,400 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 12,432 bales, and thus far this week, 54,991 bales, (against 67,226 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,265,750 bales, (against 3,879,023 bales in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 31,625 bales; to the Continent, 15,881 bales; to France, 2,775 bales....The consolidated stock at the ports, 963,829 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 291,774 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
March	4,200	12.95@13.02
April	19,900	13.12@13.21
May	45,900	13.32@13.44
June	15,700	13.52@13.61
July	3,100	13.68@13.75
August	3,800	13.80@13.84
October	500	13.27@13.28
November	1,600	12.40@12.48
December	2,700	12.01@12.07
January	2,100	11.98@12.03

Transferable orders issued at 13.05.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
March	12.93@12.94	13.04@13.05
April	13.09@13.10	13.21@13.22
May	13.29@13.30	13.43@13.44
June	13.48@13.49	13.62@13.63
July	13.60@	13.74@13.75
August	13.67@13.68	13.80@13.82
September	13.22@13.24	13.30@13.32
October	12.35@12.37	12.50@12.52
November	11.99@12.01	12.09@12.12
December	11.95@11.96	12.05@12.08

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

March	12.96	July	13.64
April	13.13	August	13.72
May	13.33	October	12.39
June	13.52	November	12.01

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted generally about steady, on, however, a very moderate movement, even in the jobbing line....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 550 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 50@$5 75 for poor to choice, (with standard Extras again quoted at about $5 50;) 600 bbls. City Mills Extra, including West India grades, within the range of $5 45@$6 35 for about fair to fancy, and South American brands quoted at $6 65@$7 15, (the latter for very fancy;) and inferior to choice English brands at $5 50@$5 75; 2,600 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, part to arrive, at $5 75@$6 75, the latter for strictly choice, mainly at $5 90@$6 50, (1,850 bbls. went at $6 15@$6 50 for export;) 1,700 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $6 25@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice, mainly at $6 65@$7 35;) 950 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$8 75, the latter for strictly fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 60; 2,550 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 90@$7 75, mostly at $6 50@$7 35; 500 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 85@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 25;) 475 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 90@$5 45 for poor to very choice Spring, and $5@$5 50 for poor to very fancy Winter Wheat, (the latter an extreme;) 1,250 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 50@$4 60 for very inferior to very choice Spring, (125 bbls. very choice Wisconsin at $4 60;) and $4 25@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Winter, (the latter an extreme; 125 bbls. very good went at $4 40;) unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5 25.... Southern Flour dull; quoted as before; 550 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras at from $5 25@$7, mainly at from $5 50@$7 25....RYE FLOUR sold to the extent of 369 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 15 for fair to very choice Superfine State, and up to $5 25 for very fancy do. (an extreme.)....CORN-MEAL moderately active, with ordinary to strictly fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10; Brandywine at $3 30; sales reported of 1,300 bbls. (of which 200 bbls. Brandywine at $3 30, and 1,100 bbls. Yellow Western at $2 60@$3 75....Corn-meal in bags, quoted at from $1@$1 25, as to quality; City coarse at $1 07@$1 10, from mills; very poor Western as low as $1....OAT-MEAL and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR about as last quoted....Of BUCKWHEAT a car-load reported sold at 85c., delivered, said to have been taken for shipment.

GRAIN—Winter WHEAT has been fairly active, and has been quoted up ⅛c.@1c. a bushel, in instances even more, but closed generally weaker, yielding on the later dealings about ½c. a bushel, and barely steady at the modified figures. The export inquiry has been good, chiefly for No. 1 White, and No. 2 Red, favored in part by the weakening in ocean freights. Spring Wheat was without important movement, and quoted about as before. No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee held very firmly, and altogether above the views of buyers. Western reports were again of unsettled markets, closing heavily. Cable advices of a very tame movement.... Sales have been reported of 926,000 bushels, of which 235,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 108,000 bushels No. 1 White, (part last evening,) afloat, at $1 46@$1 47, closing at $1 46½, (against $1 46½, afloat, yesterday;) 64,600 bushels do., March options, at $1 46½@$1 47, closing at $1 46½, (against $1 46 yesterday;) 96,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 47@$1 47½, closing at $1 47½, asked, (against $1 47 yesterday;) 16,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 46, closing at $1 46, (against $1 45½ yesterday;) 8,300 bushels No. 2 White at $1 44½@$1 45; 10,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 45@$1 46; 76,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 49@$1 50, closing, afloat, at $1 49, (against $1 49, afloat, yesterday;) 144,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 49@$1 49½, closing at $1 49½, asked, (against $1 48½ yesterday;) 207,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 49½@$1 50½, closing at $1 50, (against $1 49½ yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 48½@$1 49, closing at $1 48½, asked, (against $1 48 yesterday;) 16,000 bushels No. 2 Red, Kansas grade, to arrive, at $1 42; 22,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 40@$1 48½; 400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 46½; 400 bushels ungraded Spring (State) at $1 44¾....CORN has been advanced quite sharply, for early delivery about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, and in the option line ½c.@¾c. a bushel, on a pretty free movement, chiefly for early delivery and in good part for export....Sales have been reported of 327,000 bushels, (of which 175,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, about 40,000 bushels, at 58⅜c.@59c.; do., closing, afloat, at 59½c.@59⅝c.; do., old crop, in elevator, 8,000 bushels, at 61c.; New-York No. 2, March options, 48,000 bushels, at 55⅞c.@57c., closing at 57c.; do., April, 24,000 bushels, at 55⅞c.; do., May, 32,000 bushels, at 53c., (this option weak;) New-York steamer Mixed, about 48,000 bushels, at 57½c.@59c., closing, afloat, at 59c., bid; do., March options, 32,000 bushels, at 56c.@56¼c., closing at 56½c.; do., April, 16,000 bushels, at 54c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 56½c.@60c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 56¾c.@57½c., closing at 57½c.@57⅝c.; Jersey Yellow, 58½c.; Round Yellow, 58c.; New-York steamer Yellow, 16,000 bushels, at 59c.; White Southern at 61c.; Yellow Southern at 57½c.; White Western, about 21,000 bushels, at 61c....RYE more active, but somewhat weaker in price; prime State, to arrive, sold at 97½c.; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive, sold at 97½c.; 26,000 bushels Canada, in store, at 97c.; No. 2, car lots, at 95c....BARLEY inactive to-day; quoted as before; 10,000 bushels ungraded Canada sold on private terms, and 6,600 bushels two-rowed State at 65c.@75c....MALT and PEAS unaltered.

....OATS have been in more demand, on local trade and speculative account, at an advance of about ½c.@1c. ₽ bushel, closing generally strong....Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 51c.; New-York No. 2 White, 17,000 bushels, at 48c.@48½c., closing at 48½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 15,000 bushels, at 47c.@47¼c.; New-York No. 1, quoted at 48½c.; New-York No. 2, 29,000 bushels, at 48c.@48½c., closing at 48½c.; do. March, 30,000 bushels, at 47c.@47½c.; (5,000 bushels at 47¼c.;) New-York No. 3, 4,200 bushels, at 47c.@47¼c.; White Western, ungraded, 6,300 bushels, at 48½c.@50½c.; Mixed do., 5,600 bushels, at 46½c.@48c.; White State, 4,900 bushels, at 49½c.@51c., as to quality; Mixed State, 1,400 bushels, at 48c.@48½c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 48½c....FEED quoted steady on a moderate movement....HAY and STRAW in demand at unchanged prices....Of CLOVER-SEED, further sales reported of 450 bags Western, very good to strictly choice, at 7¾c.@8½c. And of FLAX-SEED a car-load at $1 75 ₽ bushel.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been reported for nearly all kinds, including refining Cuba, 50 test, on the basis of 35½c.@36c.; New-Orleans, good to fancy, at 44c.@58c. Syrup within the range of 33c.@42c. for ordinary to strictly choice Sugar.

NAVAL STORES—Resin less active to-day, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 45@$1 52½ and other good grades proportionately....Tar selling slowly, within the range of from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $2....Spirits Turpentine continues quiet; merchantable quoted at the close at 46c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in limited request here, including for early delivery at 7¾c.@7⅞c., and offers to sell from second hands at 7¾c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@13c. for Standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 6⅝c.@7c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 6c.@6¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c. asked....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅝c. asked.

PROVISIONS—In the line of HOG PRODUCTS business has been moderately active on a rather easier basis as to values, closing, however, more firmly....MESS PORK in slack request for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $11 75 for ordinary brands of old Mess, and $12 50 for new....Other kinds as last quoted....And in the option line, Mess Pork also quiet, with March option quoted at the close at $12 40@$12 50; April at $12 45@$12 55; May at $12 55....DRESSED HOGS in fair demand, with City quoted at 6c.@6¼c.; and Pigs at 6⅜c.; Western at 5¼c.@5⅝c....CUT-MEATS in request at former rates....Sales of 70,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 7¼c.@7⅛c. for 10 to 12 lb. average, and 7½c. for 9-lb. average....BACON dull; Long Clear quoted at 7⅛c.@7¼c., and Short Clear at 7⅝c.@7 7-16c....Western Steam LARD moderately sought after since our last, for early delivery, and quoted firm....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 2,180 tcs., part to arrive, at $7 65@$7 70 for new, closing, for contract grade of new, at $7 70, and $7 57½@$7 60 for old, of which were 1,000 tcs. old....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, opening weak and closing firm, with March options closing at $7 67½ bid; April at $7 70@$7 72½; May at $7 75, and year option at $7 67½@$7 70.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tcs. new, March, at $7 67½@$7 70; 2,500 tcs., April, new, at $7 65@$7 70; 2,250 tcs., May, at $7 70@$7 77½; 500 tcs., June, at $7 80, and 1,600 tcs., year option, at $7 65@$7 67½....City Steam Lard moderately dealt in; quoted at the close at $7 65, with sales reported of 250 tcs. at $7 65....Refined Lard in request; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8 05, and 200 tcs. sold....BEEF HAMS quiet; sales of 50 bbls. at $16 50@$17....BEEF steady; sales of 200 bbls. at $11 50@$12 for Packet, and $13 50@$14 for Family....BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS about as last quoted....TALLOW moderately active, with sales reported of 90,000 lb. at 6⅝c.@6½c....STEARINE quiet, with City quoted at 7⅞c., and Western at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; sales noted of 21 tcs. Western at 7¾c.

SKINS—A fair business noted in the leading kinds, at generally firm prices.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with reserve, and quoted quite firm, on the basis of 7 7-16c.@7½c. for fair, and 7 11-16c.@7⅝c. for good Refining, with a good demand, but business has been impeded by the confident views of holders. Sales have been reported of 60 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅛c.; 20 hhds. do. at 8⅜c.; 243 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅜c.@7 9-16c.; 221 hhds. and 263 bags Molasses Sugar at 6⅝c.@6⅞c....Refined fairly active, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¼c.; Granulated, 9⅛c.; Soft White, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7⅛c.@8⅛c....The movements in Raw Sugars since March 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1880	34,490	556	601,798	1,420
Receipts since	3,528	....	78,115	1,229
Sales since	4,517	....	7,417	....
Stock March 3, 1880	33,501	556	672,496	2,649
Stock March 5, 1879	15,065	8,190	506,056	2,384

WHISKY—Held at $1 10, but without important inquiry.

FREIGHTS—Throughout the market the advantage has been again in favor of shippers, but without stimulating business, which, even in the Grain interest, in the local market, has been on a comparatively moderate scale, and in most other lines wholly devoid of animation. Through freights have been more active, but at easier figures. Coastwise freights, as a rule, very tame, and tonnage for Coal depressed and declining, influenced in good part by the further rise in the prices of Coal.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,000 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d., nearly all through freight and mainly by outport steamers; 1,400 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) reported in part at 2s. 3d.; equal to 800 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, (through freight, and late March shipment,) reported at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d., (by outport steamers as low as 17s. 6d., and by local steamers at 20s.@22s. 6d., mainly at 20s.;) 16,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.; 24,000 bushels, do., on private terms; 5,500 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d.@30s., (mostly through freight at 32s. 6d.@25s.; 4,000 tcs. Lard, via New-York, March deliveries at Liverpool, at 25s.;) 250 tcs. and bbls. do., part at 5s. and 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese reported at 35s., (the current asking rate by the regular lines;) Leather quoted at 50s. asked; 250 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s.; 2,600 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 25s.@27s. 6d.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 350 bbls. Apples at 3s.; 400 bbls. Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. asked. And, by sail, 125 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@15s.; 85 tons Measurement Goods at 10s.@12s. 6d. And, by steam from the West, of through freight, 148,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms, quoted at the close by outport steamers as low as 4d.@4½d. ₽ bushel....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,350 bbls. Flour, reported in part at 2s. 3d.; 5,400 sacks Flour and Meal, part through freight, at 20s.; 3,000 sacks of local shipment at 20s.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 300 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.@35s. ₽ ton; 200 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; small lots Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 25s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Leather at 30s.@35s.; 200 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@25s.; 2,400 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.; Agricultural Implements at 20s. And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 15s.; 150 tons City Oil-cake at about 15s.; 125 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, through freight, part at 2s. 3d.; 2,500 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, part on the basis of 22s. 6d., with room for Grain quoted at 5d. ₽ 60 lb., but market dull on the reduced basis; 950 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 400 pkgs. Provisions at 26s. 3d. ₽ ton and 4s. 6d. ₽ tierce and 3s. 3d. ₽ bbl., 150 tons Heavy Goods at 23s. 9d.@26s. 3d.; 1,600 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.) ₽ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 9d.@25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Tobacco at 25s.@30s.; small lots of Apples at 4s. And, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@18s. 9d....FOR BRISTOL—By sail, small lots of general cargo, on the basis of 17s. 6d.@20s. Also, a British bark, 357 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading on berth, at current rates....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A British bark, 677 tons, with about 4,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d.; a foreign bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Boston, on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 3d.; three foreign barks, with, respectively, about 6,000, 5,800, and 4,500 quarters do., from do., at 3s. 9d.@4s.; a Swedish bark, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 56s., and a British brig, with do., from Halifax, at 60s....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Austrian bark, 757 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 3s. 10½d.; five foreign barks, with, respectively, about 5,300, 5,000, 4,800, 4,500, and 4,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 3d., (the market closing there also weak;) three foreign barks, with, respectively, about 5,300, 4,600, and 4,100 quarters do., from Boston, at 4s....FOR ANTWERP—By sail, 250 cases Tobacco, on private terms, quoted at 15s. And, by steam, 200 pkgs. Provisions at 30s. Also, a British bark, 1,287 tons, hence, with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 7½d.; and a Norwegian bark, 364 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo at current rates, quoted for Provisions at 20s.@22s. 6d....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 12,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms....FOR STOCKHOLM—By sail, 2,550 bxs. Bacon, reported at current rates, quoted at 25s. asked. Also, a German bark, 488 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading on berth, at current rates.... FOR STETTIN—By sail, 500 tcs. Lard, reported at market rates; quoted at 25s. asked....FOR DANZIG—By sail, 500 tcs. Lard at market rates....FOR CRONSTADT—A Norwegian bark, 750 tons, with general cargo, from New-York and another port, on private terms. The Norwegian bark 243 tons, mentioned a few days since, loads here with Guns and at Wilmington, Del., with Ordnance Stores at £365....FOR BILBOA—A Norwegian bark, 356 tons, hence, with Alcohol and Provisions, reported on the basis of about 4s. 3d. and 25s....FOR CAPE TOWN—A British brig, 177 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported on private terms....FOR MONTEVIDEO—A German bark, 323 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading in regular line, at current rates....FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA—A British brig, 240 tons, hence, with Flour, &c., on the basis of $1 05 ₽ bbl., and primage....FOR BAHIA—A British brig, 254 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported on private terms....FOR PARA AND BACK—An American schooner, 349 tons, with general cargo, at market rates....FOR PORT LIMON—An American brig, 474 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $3,300....FOR SAN DOMINGO AND BACK—An American schooner, 187 tons, with general cargo, reported at about $1,650....FOR SAN DOMINGO CITY AND AZUA AND BACK—The American schooner, 173 tons, with general cargo, mentioned in our last, gets $1,600.... FOR MARTINIQUE AND BACK—An American schooner, 81 tons, with general cargo, at $800 and foreign port charges....FOR A FRENCH WINDWARD ISLAND AND BACK—An American schooner, 203 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR PORTS NORTH OF HATTERAS—A British bark, and brig, with Sugar and Molasses, from the north side of Cuba, reported at $3 50 and $2 25....FOR KEY WEST AND CEDAR KEYS—A schooner, 293 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates....FOR CEDAR KEYS—A schooner, 280 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—A schooner, hence, with Brimstone, reported at $1 50....FOR RICHMOND—A schooner, hence, with old Rails, at $1 30....FOR NORFOLK—Two schooners, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of $1@$1 25 (Fertilizers at $1 25) ₽ ton....FOR BOSTON—Four schooners, hence, with Coal, reported at $1 10@$1 15; a bark and three schooners with do., from Baltimore, at $1 85@$2....FOR NEW-YORK—A British bark, with Steel Blooms, from Antwerp, at 12s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 516 tons, with Iron Ore, from Carthagena, at 12s. 6d.; four schooners, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 75@$7; a schooner, with Corn, from the Rappahannock River, at 5c. ₽ bushel.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 1,308 bales; gross, 1,325 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,500 bales; coastwise, 111 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 59,649 bales.

MOBILE, March 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 180 bales; exports, coastwise, 356 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 51,745 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 5,523 bales; gross, 5,850 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 16,452 bales; to the Continent, 6,880 bales; coastwise, 3,757 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 323,816 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 571 bales; exports, to France, 2,382 bales; to the Continent, 902 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 48,347 bales.

GALVESTON, March 3.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 1,001 bales; exports, coastwise, 67 bales; sales, 538 bales; stock, 51,734 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; receipts, 1,298 bales; shipments, 2,836 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 114,694 bales.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; willing to take care of grown-up children; would not object to travel; has excellent City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 210 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; 10 years' reference from last place. Address No. 342 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING, or as Laundress.—By a young woman in a private family; City reference. Address A., Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wants a situation for her chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 27 East 37th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress in private family; four years' reference; willing. Call at No. 13 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 558 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; will assist in taking care of children. Apply, for two days, at last employer's, No. 27 East 55th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a small private family; best City reference. Address S. M., No. 113 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—The best of City reference; none but private families. Call at No. 204 East 47th-st.; third bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; can be well recommended. Address M. C., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS COOKing all kinds soups, meats, pastry, and game; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 18th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; assist in fine and coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 962 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business in all branches; very best City reference from last place. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls; both willing and obliging, and assist generally; no objection to the country. Call at No. 696 2d-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD CITY reference; no objection to plain washing. Call at No. 434 West 42d-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and do coarse washing in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes good bread and biscuit; best City reference. Call at No. 30 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIvate family; can give good reference. Call at No. 334 East 36th-st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family, can furnish excellent reference. Call at No. 248 West 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl lately landed; willing and obliging. Call at No. 1,286 4th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—PERFECTLY UNDERSTANDS making young ladies' ball dresses; good hair-dresser; City or country; City reference. Address J. E. S., Box No. 326 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress and to assist with chamber-work; no objections to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 330 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 166 West 50th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as laundress in a private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 405 7th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German Protestant to one or two grown children, or wait on a lady; speaks French; does all kinds of family sewing; City references. Call at No. 33 East 7th-st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; neat sewer; will assist with children; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 218 West 35th-st., ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Address X., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; WILL TAKE entire charge of a young baby and sew; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at 128 West 21st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE to take care of infant; City reference. Call at No. 918 3d-av.; fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS BABY'S nurse; can take full charge from birth. Seen at present employer's, No. 128 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; WILLING to assist with chamber-work; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; understands all kinds family sewing; would assist with chamber-work; country preferred; City references. Seen for two days at No. 126 West 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress and family sewing; will assist with other duties; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN MAKE CHILDREN'S GARments; would go out by the day. Call at No. 114 West 35th-st.; first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent waitress in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 128 East 41st-st.; ring third bell.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress, by the day or week; all kinds of house-cleaning; good City reference. Address L. R., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to go out by day or month as laundress, or take washing home; best reference. Mrs. Moore, No. 248 West 41st-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress; gents' and family washing; clothes taken by the dozen, week, or month; fluting done. Miss Herman, No. 323 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or gentlemen's washing; reasonable terms. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

WASHING.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by day as first-class laundress; do all kinds of house-cleaning; best reference. Call at 327 East 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH clerk and book-keeper desires employment as such, or in any capacity where his services might be useful; good writer and accountant. Address F. M., No. 413 Canal-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY THOROUGH, COMPETENT MAN, but a short time in this country; has reference from abroad which will testify to his capabilities; no objection to any part of country. Address, for two days, Butler, Box 277 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly; not afraid of work, and will furnish the very best reference of long years' standing. Address W. C., care Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN A PLACE for his coachman, single, whom he can highly recommend; excellent groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place. Call or address P. L. Frenaes, No. 605 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SINGLE; IS a good driver; understands all about the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; best reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 216 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a place for his coachman, who has lived with him four years; can highly recommend him as a first-class man. Call or address Mr. William Bispham, No. 131 Washington-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN; first-class in every respect; excellent City reference; eight years in last place. Address C. K., Box No. 217 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—MARRIED; wife cook, wash, and iron; good milker; no incumbrance; first-class City reference. Address J. M., No. 326 Pearl-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO FIND a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; has lived with me eight years. Call or address G. G. Parkins, No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 24.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN; JUST disengaged on account of family giving up horses; best City reference; country preferred. Address H. L., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant single man; can milk and work a small garden; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF LONG EXperience, who can give the best reference to gentlemen in the City for character and capability. Apply at No. 57 West 18th-st., in the feed store, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 144 West 50th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; strictly temperate; first-class City driver; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, C., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man, at present employment; City or country. Address No. 192 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—WITH BEST CITY REFERENCES; no objections to the country; with small family. Call or address P. M., No. 12 East 27th-st., harness store.

FARMER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FARMER; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; can come well recommended. Call or address, for three days, J. M., No. 876 Broadway, in seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man; understands conservatory, greenhouses, graperies, early and late forcing; is a good mushroom grower; understands landscape gardening; English, married, without a family; his wife can attend a dairy and poultry; five years' reference. Address Practical, Williamsburg Post Office, Brooklyn, E. D.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN OF EXtensive experience; is a first-class plantsman, hot-house, grape, and peach grower; thoroughly understands the full management of a first-class place; highest reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands all branches of gardening thoroughly; married; small family; has unquestionable reference from present and former employers; six years in last situation. Address Livingston, care Selbrecht & Wadley, No. 409 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, SINGLE, middle-aged man; understands greenhouses and graperies; also, hot-house and stove-plants, fruits and vegetable, or any kind of work connected with the business; has the best of City references. Address German, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION DEsired by an expert young married man; no family; thoroughly understands all the branches of gardening; ten years' reference from last place. Address No. 3 West 31st-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF LONG experience in the management of greenhouses, graperies, &c.; fully competent to take entire charge of a first-class place; married; no incumbrance. Address H. B., No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man understands his business in all its branches; wife as cook and butter-maker, if required; no incumbrance; best City reference. Call, for two days, No. 900 3d-av., ring third bell.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and industrious gardener; an excellent vegetable gardener, and very highly recommended; Scotch; married; two children. Address G. T., No. 114 Chambers-st., seed store.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY AN ENGlish (married) man; competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place; best of reference given. Address J. G., No. 35 Cortlandt-st., seed store.

GARDENER, &c.—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener generally; thoroughly understands the business in both branches; good reference. Address M. S., Box No. 202 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands greenhouse plants, graperies, and vegetables thoroughly; generally useful; good references. Address M. C., Box No. 237 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT man to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country place; best of reference. Address Country, Box No. 327 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A young man; German; married; no children; first-class reference. Address Joseph Eisenhoffer, New-Utrecht, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; GOOD references; for the last five years in Newport, R. I. Address C. R., and inquire Jas. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) married; no objection to farming, if connected. Address F. T., care Schluester Bros., Yonkers, N. Y.

GROOM AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH married man; understands the care of horses, and also all kinds of stock, and garden in all its branches; willing to make himself useful; not afraid of work. Address T. D., Box No. 232 *Times Office*.

JANITOR, COLLECTOR, OR OTHER LIGHT employment.—By a respectable Scotchman; highest testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address J. T., No. 238 East 33d-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED man, Episcopalian; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good gardener and florist; well recommended. Address D., Box No. 227 *Times Office*.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT man with the highest testimonials from last employer as to capabilities and sobriety; no objection to any part of the country. Address Lorne, Box No. 284 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in private family; best City reference from present employer. Address R. M., Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FRENCH Swiss Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Address J. R., No. 150 East 42d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIvate family; age, 20; thoroughly experienced. Apply to John Symons, No. 634 8th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AGENCY; BEST OF REFERences given. Address F. E. DELAUP, Post Office Box No. 1,495, New-Orleans, La.

YOUNG MAN WISHES SITUATION IN AN architect's office; references given. DRAUGHTSMAN, Box No. 153 *Times Office*.

HELP WANTED.

WAGES, DEBTS, CLAIMS, COLLECTED anywhere; fees contingent; highest references. Address THEODORE THIELER, lawyer, No. 397 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS TO ASsist with chamber-work to go short distance from the City; New-York references required. Call at No. 39 Madison-av., March 4, between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, TIME-KEEPER, and clerk who can act as salesman in a large manufacturing concern; not over 25. Address, by letter, with references, R., Station B.

WANTED—FRENCH NURSE, TO TAKE CHARGE of growing children and assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 39 Madison-av., March 4, between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years; reference required. Address OFFICE, Box No. 175 *Times Office*.

WANTED—A LAD OF ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE; must be of good address, write well, and reside with his parents. Address BANKER, Post Office Box 139.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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FRIEDRICHSHALL NATURAL BITTERWATER.

Highly recommended by eminent medical authorities, as Sir Henry Thompson, Knapp, Virchow, Frerichs, &c., as a mild aperient and well-tried curative for adults and children. Owes its great reputation to the happy proportions of its ingredients. Cures indigestion, constipation, obstructions, piles, chronic disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, gout, plethoria, rush of blood to the head, hypochondria, melancholy, lassitude, impurities of the blood and skin, eruptions, and blotches. Sold by all dealers in mineral waters. Pamphlets on application.

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Steel and Iron Rails, Pig and Bar Iron, and every description of Railway Plant. Rails inspected.

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CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, RAGS, ROPE and BAGGING, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER, TYPE METAL, ELECTROTYPE PLATES, STEREOTYPE PLATES, TIN FOIL, TEA LEAD, and OLD METAL of every description.
Orders by mail punctually attended to.
Will send to any part of the City or suburbs.
STOCKWELL,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled tins, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

FOR LASSITUDE, HOP BITTERS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. SOPER, bankrupt. —District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 27th day of February, 1880, an alias warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of John W. Soper, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Stanta S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

PARTHIA..........Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
SCOTIA..........Wednesday, March 24, 3 P. M.
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, March 31, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell....Thur., March 18, 10:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
MONTANA..........TUESDAY, April 6, 3 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

DONAU......Sat., March 6 | NECKAR....Sat., March 20
RHEIN......Sat., March 13 | ODER......Sat., March 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin..........$100
Second Cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, B. Joucla....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier....Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA....Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA.Thur., March 11, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING..Thurs., March 4 | SUEVIA..Thurs., March 18
SILESIA.Thurs., March 11 | WIELAND.Thurs., March 25

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia..March 6, 1 P. M. | Devonia....March 20, noon
Circassia.March 13, 7 A. M. | Bolivia...March 27, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California, March 4, 11 A. M. | Australia...March 6, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

ROTTERDAM..........Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN..........Wednesday, March 24
SCHIEDAM..........Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $65–$70. 2d Cabin, $45–$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton..Saturday, March 6
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson..Wed., Mar. 10

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.

C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.
Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO....Wednesday, March 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY...Monday, Mar. 15, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. M'ch 11
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) S., Mch. 20

*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 8 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice....Wed., March 3
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote..........Sat., March 13

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON..........SATURDAY, March 6
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE....WEDNESDAY, March 10

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA..........Saturday, March 6
S. S. SARATOGA..........Thursday, March 18

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,

VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good only for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M. from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M. Jersey City 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 25 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with roads [illegible].

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) March 3:

C. S. Brown sold, by order of the Executors, the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 28 by 100, No. 61 Bleecker-st., 262 feet east of Broadway, for $12,850, to Charles H. Mooran.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Taggard, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.6 by 98.9, No. 312 West 26th-st., south side, 155 feet west of 8th-av., for $7,600, to Joseph E. Knapp.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John R. Hull, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 16.8 by 98.9, Nos. 208 and 210 East 37th-st., south side, 141.8 feet east of 3d-av., for $10,000, to Elizabetha Heddesheimer, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Charles P. Miller, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 42, No. 125 East 50th-st., north side, 60 feet west of Lexington-av., for $9,500, to Elizabeth J. Clarke, plaintiff. Also, at public auction, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 99.11, No. 163 East 126th-st., north side, 110 feet west of 3d-av., for $4,625, to A. M. Lyon. Similar house, with three lots, each 25 by 117.8, on 165th-st., north side, 106 feet west of Washington-av., sold for $2,100 to Ottinger Brothers; and three-story house, with lot 20 by 78.6, No. 195 Lee-av., north side, 40 feet west of Hayward-st., Brooklyn, sold for $4,425 to Julius Smith.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 37.6 by 100.4, No. 21 East 127th-st., north side, 228.9 feet east of 5th-av., for $9,000, to Charles Schultz.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of dwelling and lot No. 80 Bayard-st., west of Mott-st., to March 10, and sale by John T. Boyd of buildings, with lots, Nos. 419 and 421 East 22d-st., east of 1st-av., to March 17.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 3.

Waverley-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x100; also, s. s. Waverley-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 125x100; and also, Central-av., near Madison-av., 77.2 2-5x91.1x irregular; Edward C. Bull to Charles Place	$5,000
Madison-av., w. s., about 50 ft. n. of 98th-st. to point on 98th-st. 10 ft. from Madison-av. x irregular; Phoebe P. Allen, Executrix, &c., to Smith Ely, Jr.	500
85th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 150x100; John Burke to Frances E. Wales	nom.
110th-st., s. s., 87 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21x100.11; Mary E. Lockwood to Joseph A. Lockwood	6,000
50th-st., s. s., 581 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; R. S. Newcombe, Referee, to B. P. Klasam	16,000
24th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21x98.9; William C. Traphagan, Referee, to William H. Livingston	8,400
Franklin-av., s. e. s., 234 Ward, 25.4x156x irregular; Emma Greener and husband to Ellen Blackburne	150
24th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21x98.9; William H. Livingston and wife to the Twenty-fourth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church	9,000
67th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x100.5; R. J. King and wife to Charles H. Lalor	35,000
Reade-st., No. 1, and also No. 25 Chambers-st.; the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Abraham M. Francis	50,000
69th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x114.5x irregular; T. B. Musgrave and wife to Thomas N. J. Fowler	12,000
Broome-st., No. 16, corner of Mangin-st., 25.1x 55x10.1x irregular; also, No. 14 Broome-st., 25.1x55; also, No. 18½ Mangin-st., 15x17, and also, No. 20 Mangin-st., 20x50.2; Myer Finn to Abraham M. Francis	37,000
94th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100; L. Lewisohn and wife to Jacob Ruppert and another	24,000
Chambers-st., n. s., 30.2 ft. w. of Centre-st., 20 x43.2x20.9x37.5; also, n. s. Chambers-st., 59.6 ft. w. of Centre-st., 9.4x75.10, and also, s. s. Reade-st., near Centre-st., 29.11x81.6x irregular; A. M. Francis to Myer Finn	65,000
5th-av., s. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 93d-st., 25.2x102.2; Sarah White and husband to Jacob Ruppert and another	14,800
110th-st., s. s., 369 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x110; James Wood and wife to John H. Deane	6,500
Hudson-st., No. 21; Charles W. West, Referee, to Samuel Sloan	9,100
5th-av., s. e. corner of 86th-st., 25.5x100; Kate B. Happel and others, Trustees, &c., to A. Mowbray	80,000
Madison-av., e. s., from 76th to 77th-st., 204.4 x45; James W. Smith and wife to A. Mowbray	65,000
Grand-st., n. w. corner of Centre-st., 25.11x75; William R. Brown, Executor, &c., to J. G. Wendel	20,100
9th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x100; Margaretha Diets to Dorothea Lang	14,000
Madison-av., s. s., 56.7½ ft. s. of 81st-st., 20x 85; Elizabeth Greenhall and husband to L. Monroe	20,000
Madison-av., s. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 127th-st., 16.7x 60; Thomas M. McCarthy to Florence M. Hubbart	11,000
105th-st., s. s., 164 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.9; Thomas Johnston and others to William H. Radford	5,600
67th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 56x100.5; Conrad Michaels and wife to Mary E. Higgins	10,000
126th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11; Elizabeth P. Washburn and others to Jane E. De Klyn	16,000
45th-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; H. Walter Webb to Henry Kern	2,400
36th-st., s. s., 471 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; John A. Stewart and wife to E. C. Dean	10,000
8th-av., w. s., 48.11 ft. s. of 142d-st., 50x100.11 x irregular; also, s. s. 142d-st., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Archibald McLees and wife to William W. Crane	13,000
38th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x46; Rufus B. Cowing and wife to C. H. Childs and another	5,500
72d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 0.5¼x102.2x 0.2x102.2; John H. Riker and wife to the Wardens, &c., of St. James's Church	nom.
79th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 150x102.2; Frederick W. Gunther to Jacob Campbell	120,000
114th-st., s. s., 52.5 ft. e. of 4th-ave., 17.5¼x 100.11; and, also, s. s. 114th-st., 35.10¼ ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.6¾x100.11; Catharine M. Gill to Henry Harrison	17,000
5th-av., s. s., 50 ft. n. of 130th-st., 16.8x75; Margaret J. McKeachine to E. W. Perry	16,000
2d-av., s. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 20x63; Charles Brenneman and wife to Margaretha Leonard	nom.
Orchard-st., No. 120, 25x87.6; Henry Diehl and wife to Gottfried Meyer	nom.
45th-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; John H. Hindley and wife to Thomas Hindley	nom.
Avenue C, n. w. corner of 2d-st., 28.6x52; Jacob Hecht and others to Louis Frankenheim	nom.
Willis-av., s. e. corner of 138th-st., 100x125; John M. Beck and wife to Franklin A. Wilcox	10,050
57th-st., No. 132 West, 20x100.5; James Meagher and wife to William S. Dunn	30,000
57th-st., No. 134 West, 20x100.5; Same to Same	30,000
140th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., to s. s. 141st-st., 50x200; William H. Scott and wife to Robert C. Ferguson, ½ interest	2,775

LEASES RECORDED.

Beekman, J., to William Long, s. e. corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st., building, 5 years, rent	$2,400
Herman, Amelia, to C. F. L. Hohenthal; No. 857 3d-av., 5 years, rent	2,500
Isaacs, P., to F. Ostheimer; No. 15 Avenue B and No. 209 2d-st., 5 years, rent	1,700
Livingston, M., and another to H. Albers; No. 186 6th-av., 3 years, rent	1,600
O'Gara, J., to George Wisker; No. 429 9th-av., 5 years, average rent	1,880
Tapp, E. W., to Cooper, Hewitt & Co.; second, third, and fourth floors of No. 15 Burling-slip, 5 years, rent	800
Wesley, E. B., to A. Chellborg; No. 299 3d-av., 10 years, rent	2,400

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barclay, J., and wife to the West Side Savings Bank; No. 38 Macdougal-st., 1 year	$2,000
Christie, William, and others to Caroline C. Bishop; n. s. 105th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year	5,000
Curistie, William, and others to William A. Cauldwell and another, Trustees, &c.; same property, 1 year	5,000
De Klyn, Jane P., to N. Jarvis, Jr., Clerk, &c.; No. 43 East 126th-st., 5 years	8,000
Francis, A. M., to Myer Finn; No. 16 Broome-st., &c., 1 year	9,000
Frank, Otto, to E. S. Mangan and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. Fulton-st., e. of Washington-st., 2 years	10,000
Kern, H., to R. S. Webb; s. s. 45th-st., e. of 2d-av., 6 months	2,600
Lalor, C. H., to E. J. King, s. s. 67th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years	26,250
Lang, Dorothea, and husband to J. Stern and another; w. s. 9th-av., n. of 52d-st., 1 year	2,000
Livingston, William H., and wife to W. C. Traphagen, Referee; No. 357 West 24th-st., 5 years	4,000
Meehen, Elizabeth, and husband to the Citizens' Savings Bank; s. s. corner of 4th-av. and 110th-st., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total	12,500
Meehen, Elizabeth, and husband to William A. Cauldwell; n. s. 110th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 months	5,000
Monroe, L., to Elizabeth Greenhall; e. s. Madison-av., s. of 81st-st., 3 years	7,000
Mowbray, A., and wife to J. W. Smith; s. e. corner of Madison-av. and 77th-st., 2 years	25,000
Mowbray, A., and wife to Maria L. Dehon; n. e. corner of Madison-av. and 71st-st., 3 years	25,000
Mowbray, A., to Kate B. Happel and others, Trustees, &c.; s. e. corner of 5th-av. and 86th-st., 3 years	35,000
O'Keefe, T., to S. Valentine; s. s. 78th-st., w. of Avenue A, 4 months	400
Perry, E. W., to John Ross; e. s. 5th-av., n. of 130th-st., 3 months	1,750
Perry, E. W., to William Mackellar; same property, installments	4,750
Roux, Alexander, to A. P. Stamel; Nos. 161 and 163 West 18th-st., 4 years	12,000
Ruppert, J., and another to F. Lewisohn; s. s. 94th-st., e. of 5th-av., 2 years	12,000
Ruppert, J., and another to Sarah White; e. s. 5th-av., n. of 93d-st., 3 years	14,800
Stone, Madeline, to J. B. Post; n. s. 82d-st., w. of 5th-av., 9 months	4,500
Van Rensselaer, Catharine L., Executrix, &c., to William H. Jauncey; n. s. Grand-st., w. of Mulberry-st., and s. s. Grand-st., e. of Mulberry-st., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total	32,500
Wiedersum, Maria E., and husband to Harriet J. Cruger and another; e. s. Valentine-av., near Clark-st., 4 months	5,000
Wolfe, J. W., and wife to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; w. s. 6th-av., s. of 31st-st., 1 year	20,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Brewer, James, to Sophia B. Collins, Committee	$7,500
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to Washington Life Insurance Company	27,000
Hessinger, P., to J. Obert	4,000
McLoughlin, J., to C. R. Lanterjung	5,000
Martines, F. H., to C. M. Curtis and another	2,500
Suydam, J., to Louisa Fisk	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—31, 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED house and lot No. 44 Park-av. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT on West 37th-st., close to 5th-av. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST. A full-sized house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZED HOUSE NO. 316 West 14th-st.; house in perfect order. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av., lot 100x100, house 100x40, with extension of music-hall in rear 100x30. Built by the late owner, Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy. Columbia College leasehold; $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

A handsome 21 by 55 feet four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, finely located on Clinton-av., Brooklyn; will be sold low on easy terms, to close an estate. For permit apply to EXECUTOR, 55 Warren-st., N. Y., or REEVE & PENDLETON, Agents, No. 9 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., SOUTH SIDE, 250 feet east of 11th-av., three full lots at auction, under foreclosure, FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway; sale positive; terms very liberal. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Basement.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF 61 WEST 50th-st. this day at 12 o'clock, at 111 Broadway, fine house, near 5th-av., by
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 87x 100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON EAST 38TH-ST., CLOSE TO Park-av., a fine 20-foot English basement dwelling; can be purchased on easy terms. Apply for permit to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—FOR SALE, an elegant extra-wide house in excellent condition and well arranged; immediate possession can be had. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 56TH-ST., ELEGANT DWELlings, full width, near 5th-av.; 55th-st., near Broadway, well built; 68th-st., near 5th-av., with extension, cabinet finish. HORACE WINANS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 212 FULTON-ST., 25 BY 77 feet; will sell at a price so as to realize to the purchaser 10 per cent. gross. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE LOTS, RUNNING through from 57th to 58th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Also, one on 57th-st., west of 9th-av. JAQUES & MOONEY, No. 253 West 27th-st.

MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES—DESIRED BY a lawyer of undoubted respectability and standing. Address ESTATES, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the spacious grounds, buildings, machinery, and complete appurtenances of the late NEW-YORK STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, situated on South, Montgomery, Water, and Cherry sts., with bulkhead and riparian right extent of 92 feet 5 inches; also four leasehold lots, under lease to May 1, 1883.
Maps and particulars with auctioneer, No. 152 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the 1½-story frame hotel and triangular piece of ground on the north-west corner of 2d-av. and 86th-st., having a frontage of 100 feet on each street. By order of Maria Riggins and Dyckman Waldron, Executor of Cornelia Waldron, deceased.
Maps at No. 189 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A DWELLING ON WEST 11TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., 25x60; three-story and basement and attic, and replete with conveniences of gas, water, &c., and in perfect order; heated by a new furnace in the cellar; will be rented at moderate rate to a first-class tenant. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 815.

HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house in 79th-st., west of Lexington-av.; house is furnished with carpets, mirrors, gas-fixtures, a quantity of furniture, and has all modern improvements. Address 79th-st. OWNER, Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, handsomely furnished, the extra wide and deep four-story house, No. 27 East 26th-st., north-west corner of Madison-av., and fronting on Madison-square, with large stable in rear. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE YEAR, IN CENTRAL AND desirable situation, a handsomely-furnished apartment; eight light rooms; kitchen. Address G., Box No. 307 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A NEW PRINTED LIST OF HOUSES AT offices 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES.
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF No. 75 6th-av., north-east corner of Waverley-place; good stand for millinery or dress-making; five rooms; rent, $500; possession May 1.

Also, the store and front basement room No. 129 Waverley-place; $30 per month; no liquor; immediate possession.

Also, on 10 years' lease, the buildings No. 46 Hudson-st. and No. 88 Thomas-st.; lot forms an L; rent, $2,500.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO RENT—IN CLINTON HALL, CORNER ASTOR-place and 8th-st., rooms now occupied by G. A. Leavitt & Co.; also, store fronting square, and store on Astor-place, running through to 8th-st.; also, in building corner Broadway and 37th-st., several large rooms, with steam-power. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; excellent business position; rent, $2,250; possession May 1. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 20.2x50x100, on Rutledge-st., Brooklyn, for sale or will exchange.
GEORGE E. STUART, No. 178 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS and elegant mansion on the eastern slope of Orange Mountain; hard wood cabinet finish; every convenience, water, gas, &c.; unsurpassed healthfulness; extensive view; first-class surroundings; three acres in lawn; shrubbery, fruit, and vegetable gardens; also a choice villa plot of three acres adjoining above. HOWE & PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., N. Y., and Montclair.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., one and a quarter miles from depot, containing 10½ acres, with complete outbuildings, all new within the past four years; large and small fruits of all kinds. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON SMALL LOT, at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; fine view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing, &c.; only $600 in cash wanted. Address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J.—COTTAGE house, six rooms; healthy location; pleasantly situated, near N. Y. R. R., for $2,500; $500 cash only. Call on J. O. SCOTT, No. 167 Washington-st., New-York, or at the premises, No. 98 Congress-st., Newark.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE for good mining stock, or to let, desirable residence; 11 rooms; barn, &c.; best location. Address WESTFIELD, Station A, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 13 ROOMS; eight lots; Mount Hope, Tremont Station; 20 minutes from Forty-second-street Depot; price, $10,000. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNTAIN SIDE, "QUEEN-Anne" cottage residence; stable; terraced, two acres, macadamized, corner; for sale, $13,000. Particulars, apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

LONG BRANCH,
MONMOUTH BEACH, and
SEABRIGHT COTTAGES
TO LET.
Full particulars and catalogue from
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON—HOUSE, with all modern improvements; Croton water, bathroom, gas, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry, &c.; two minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Depot; one mile from the Metropolitan Elevated Railway; fine view of the Hudson; two acres of land, coach-house, and stable; rent, $1,200. MARTIN & SMITH, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements, in perfect condition, elegant grounds, with five acres of fruit of all kinds, $500 per year, in Claverack, N. Y. A few minutes' walk from Claverack College. Address MILTON MARTIN, Claverack, N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—ONE hour from New-York, five minutes from depot; 10 rooms; location desirable; scenery attractive. Address TENEYCK, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON THE HUDSON, SOUTH of Yonkers, a fine country residence, with stable, &c.; rent, by the year, $175 a month; for less time, $2,000. Address No. 565 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A VERY RESPONSIBLE PARTY DESIRES two or three furnished or unfurnished centrally-located houses, for boarders; from 20 to 60 rooms; liberal rent paid for first-class houses. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL COMPLETELY FURnished house for a very small family of adults in an accessible neighborhood, between 4th and including Park av., and below 50th-st. Address X. FISH, Box No. 1,523 Post Office, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY,
New-York, Feb. 11, 1880.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. is payable on demand.
J. K. Van Rensselaer, Sec.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1880.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on the 29th inst., to the Preferred stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books on the 13th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on Tuesday, 30th inst.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the preferred and common stock of this company will be paid from the earnings and profits of the City line on the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company maturing March 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that day at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, or at the general office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, Treasurer.

New-York, March 3, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, on the 2d inst., declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable March 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. Transfer-books will close on the 5th inst. and open on the 13th inst.
M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.—THE CREDitors of the Clairmont Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present their claims, with the proper vouchers therefor, for audit, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed Receiver of said bank, before TUESDAY, April 13, 1880, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York City. Office hours, 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
CLARK BROOKS, Receiver, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, second floor; also, large room; gentlemen, with board; terms reasonable.

ONE LARGE SUNNY ROOM, ONE SINGLE, with board; everything new. No. 109 East 28th-st., near L station.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—PARLOR, WITH connecting bedroom; also, room for gentlemen, with board; reference.

FIFTH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 41ST-ST.—Large sunny second-story room, handsomely furnished, with board.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV.—AN APARTMENT, elegantly furnished, with private table; by the year, from April 1.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM on fourth floor, with board; references.

GOOD ROOMS IN REFINED JEWISH family, with board; German table. 149 East 51st-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS; TWO CONnecting, with or without board; for three; full particulars, location, and price. Box No. 3,138 New-York Post Office.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN April, in private family, two or three unfurnished rooms on second or third floor, without board. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A PARTNER wanted with from $2,000 to $3,000 capital in the wholesale provision business in Yonkers. Address B. HART, Yonkers, or call on HART & BRO., No. 191 Chambers-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 6th, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE
NORTH AMERICAN MINING AND DEVELOPING CO.,
NO. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIRECTORS.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Boston.
WM. E. GARRISON, Prest. Met. Elevated R. R., N. Y.
WM. B. BACON, Boston.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion Steam-ships, N. Y.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, Prest. Traveller's Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
THOMAS H. PERKINS, of Head & Perkins, Bankers, Boston.
H. A. V. POST, of Clark, Post & Martin, Bankers, N. Y.
W. A. H. LOVELAND, Prest. Colorado Cen. R. R., Col.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, Prest. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
PERCIVAL L. EVERETT, Prest. Third National Bank, Boston.
GEO. W. WARREN, New-York Life Insurance Co.
CHRISTOPHER MEYER, Mayer Rubber Co., N. Y.
WILLIAM GERLACH, of Narr & Gerlach, Bankers and Brokers, Philadelphia.
L. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer Adams Express Co., N. Y.
MILTON SAYLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JAMES WHITELY, of Prince & Whitely, Bankers, N. Y.
G. L. CHASE, Prest. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
HENRY C. WAINWRIGHT, of H. C. Wainwright & Co., Bankers, Boston.
DEMAS BARNES, New-York.
JOS. R. MEADER, Assayer and Mining Engineer, Utah and Montana.
WM. L. CANDLER, Boston.
WM. PITT SHEARMAN, Late Receiver and Treasurer Erie R. R.
J. S. LUDLAM, Merrimac Mills, Lowell, Mass.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Prest. Home Insurance Co., New-York.
D. B. VAN EMBURGH, of Van Emburgh & Atterbury, Bankers and Brokers, New-York.

This company is organized for the purpose of developing and dealing in mines.

The capital of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares, of a par value of $25 each. Twelve thousand shares are now offered to the public for subscription at par. Books of subscription will be opened on the 1st day of March and closed on or before the 15th. The Directors reserve the right of allotting the stock pro rata among subscribers.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, or to their financial agents, Messrs. PRINCE & WHITELY, Bankers and Brokers, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, President.
WILLIAM PITT SHEARMAN, Treasurer.
JOHN T. BARKER, Secretary.
MILLER & PECKHAM, Solicitors.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHESTER CO. R. R. COMPANY,
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road passes through the towns of ABBOTSFORD, CARDINGTON, near COOPERSTOWN, through NEWTOWN SQUARE, SUGARTOWN, GOSHENVILLE, WEST CHESTER, and on via FORKS OF BRANDYWINE to DOWNINGTOWN, with branch through UNIONVILLE to DOE RUN. The only point at which this road comes into competition with other roads is at West Chester. Fourteen miles of the route is close to the line of the West Chester Turnpike—the second oldest road in Pennsylvania—thickly built up and lined with prosperous market farms, the road passing through, and contiguous to, 180 farms, the produce of which has for years been carted to Philadelphia. An accurate estimate of the tariff for the amount of produce known to be sent to Philadelphia from these farms, at same rates now charged by other roads running out of Philadelphia, is sufficient of itself to pay the interest of the whole bonded indebtedness, ($550,000,) without counting any other freight and passenger traffic. There is no district within 30 miles of Philadelphia that has so many beautiful building sites and such fine rolling country as the one through which this road passes.

The Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company are Trustees for this company.

The bonds are in $1,000, $500, and $100. $350,000 are for sale at par and accrued interest by
E. MORRISON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York City.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road; $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $400,000 of these bonds at 92½ and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.
J. W. AMERMAN & CO., Bankers,
(Successors to Amerman & Burwell,)
NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Town of Newtown
7 Per Cent. Funded Debt Bonds,
DUE IN 1892.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN.
27 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK.

TO INVESTORS.

A Large Proportion of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railway Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds having been disposed of, the price is now advanced to 95 and interest. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. P. DE GRAAF, President Bowery National Bank.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Co. First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.
C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The stock of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company is now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's stock receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York. By order of the Purchasing Committee. JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

WEST SHORE & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.

Holders of Bonds of this company, or past due Coupons of the numbers under 701, will hear something to their advantage by calling at No. 52 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 55 and 56.
CHARLES L. FROST.
MORRIS RICHTER.

OFFICE OF THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY, No. 37 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1880.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE NAMES AND addresses of the stockholders, the Transfer Books of the MOOSE MINING COMPANY will be closed on the 5th of March and reopen on the 15th day of March, 1880.
HARRY ALLEN, Secretary.

WE OFFER TO INVESTORS A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE STANDARD WATER-METER COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, AT PAR ($20.)
BARTLETT & MORAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 BROAD-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA and Highgate Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st.; stockholders bring stock.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Convertible Certificates and Stock wanted by J. S. STANTON, No. 19 Nassau-st.

TO THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The undersigned bondholders of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, desiring that all bondholders should understand the fact that the bonds have advanced, within six months, from under 20 to 40 cents on the dollar, and were steadily advancing when the late suit was brought looking to the foreclosing of the road. The rights of said bondholders will be fully protected without joining, or in any way sharing in the expense of the present suit.
ALEX'R. H. HOLLEY, ex-Governor State Connecticut.
T. M. ALLYN, ex-Mayor, Hartford, Conn.
G. S. WHITING, Hardware Merchant, Hartford, Conn.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN
STOCKS,
Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,
Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 368. NO. 15 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

New-York, March 3, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE FIRST and second Preferred Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be closed on Saturday, March 6, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until March 16, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of ascertaining the parties duly registered and entitled to direct the Trustees as to the termination of the Stock Trust created by the agreement of Nov. 27, 1878.
By order of the Executive Committee.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION CO.'S STOCK OF THE AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMP'Y.
MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS,
KANSAS COUNTY BONDS,
TEXAS COUNTY BONDS,
ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE STOCK AND BONDS,
AND ALL
ST. LOUIS LOCAL SECURITIES,
P. J. GOODHART, NO. 17 BROAD-ST.

No. 52 BROADWAY, March 3, 1880.
NEW-YORK, WEST SHORE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.

HOLDERS OF BONDS BOUGHT IN OPEN market of this company will not fail to attend the meeting to be held TO-MORROW NOON at office Messrs. Bristow, Opdyke & Co., No. 20 Nassau-st., agreeable to call of Joseph Pool, Chairman.
CHARLES L. FROST.

A.—ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. STOCK and Bonds.
New-Jersey Midland Stock and Bonds.
Missouri Pacific Stock.
N. Y. & Oswego Midland Stock.
Wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., 3 Wall-st.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY.—This institution prepares young men for business absolutely. Its processes are unequaled, and its clientage unsurpassed. The course of instruction addresses itself to the learned and the unlearned, and embraces study and practice essential to the best attainments in life. The best time to enter is when the student is ready. Other things agreeable, the best time is NOW. For full particulars send for *College Tell-tale*, a bright, sprightly, gossipy, high-toned publication, which should be in every family. S. S. PACKARD, President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE,
NO. 372 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its second half-year Feb. 4. Send for new catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MARCH 12—TERM OPENS CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College H. R. Inst. Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—ENGAGEMENT DEsired to instruct young ladies or children; English branches, French, elementary Latin; special studies or a general course. Ladies may form a class for special studies. Instruction in English to foreign ladies. Address STUDY, Station L, City.

FRENCH LESSONS—BY A PARISIAN LADY, mine or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate. 109 West 33d-st., first floor, Room 8. Mlle. Géry.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company for the issue of a duplicate certificate of deposit of coupons, issued by the Metropolitan National Bank, Trustee, and the Wabash Railway Company, March 22, 1877, to William Allen Butler, being certificate No. 30, for thirty-five hundred dollars coupons of bonds of the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Company, Nos. 208 to 276, 968 to 910, 918, 1,588 to 1,591, 1,796, 1,901, 1,902, inclusive, original of which has been stolen or lost, and all persons are hereby notified not to negotiate or purchase said original certificate. BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for Applicant, No. 111 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 25, 1880.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also, every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping; all at low rates.

NO. 466 8TH-AV.—GURNEY'S EXPRESS AND Storage Warehouse; trunks, 1c. per day. Furniture low rates; expressage, 25 cents per trunk to the country; large vans; careful men.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30—BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. LESTER WALLACK
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK (for the present,) of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT.
Thursday evening, March 4, THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. BOUCICAULT..........as..........CONN
Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinée the performance begins with the one-act drama of KERRY.
Mr. BOUCICAULT..........as..........KERRY
concluding with the first and second acts of THE SHAUGHRAUN.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will resume his series of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY REPRESENTATIONS,
making his rentrée here in the character of
JACK WILDING,
in Foote and Mathews's celebrated comedy of
THE LIAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. A REIGN OF MIRTH.
NEW ADDITIONS, NEW FACES.
LAST WEEK BUT THREE.
(Impossible to continue longer.)
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW INTRODUCTIONS.
ABBEY'S HUMPTY DUMPTY,
and the only original
Popular airs, "Babies on Our Block." } SPANISH STUDENTS, { Enchanting Musical Gems.
ABBEY & HICKEY..........Proprietors
EVERY EVENING at 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA.
Monday evening, March 8, return for three weeks only of
MR. MAURICE GRAU'S
GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY, March 8—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
TUESDAY, March 9—MIGNON.
WEDNESDAY—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
THURSDAY, March 11—LA BELLE HELENE.
FRIDAY, March 12—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 13—LA PERICHOLE.
SUNDAY EVENING, March 14—GRAND CONCERT.
Evening Prices—50c., $1, $1 50, and $2.
Matinée prices—50c., $1, and $1 50.
Box office now open.

STEINWAY HALL.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) March 4,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
tendered by his pupils to
MR. CARL ALVES,
on which occasion the following artists will assist:
MR. EUGENE WEINER, Flute;
MR. WILLIAM BALCK, Violoncello,
and the pupils of
CARL ALVES.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets to be had at the office of Steinway Hall, principal music stores, and at the residence of Mr. C. Alves, 237 East 39th-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
As pure as the violets, and as welcome.—*Tribune*.
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS
In their charming and witty extravaganza,
THE BROOK.
EVERY EVENING for ONLY TWO WEEKS, and at WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 P. M.
Box-office always open. Seats may be ordered through the Bell Telephone.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
HENRY E. ABBEY..........Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING at 8, and until further notice, Mr. Henry J. Byron's new comedy of
CHAWLES;
OR, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.
With a specially selected cast of characters.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........Chawles
SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
Seats can be secured by Bell's Telephone.

JOSEFFY. CHICKERING HALL.
Grand Chopin Night (last time.)
SATURDAY, CHOPIN, MARCH 6.
SATURDAY, CHOPIN, MARCH 6.
JOSEFFY.
MONDAY, LISZT, MARCH 8.
GRAND LISZT NIGHT.
JOSEFFY, LISZT, MONDAY.
Carlberg's Orchestra. Admission, $1; Seats, $1 50.

NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Commencement Exercises, Chickering Hall, 18th-st. and 5th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock. Address by the Rev. Dr. ROBERT COLLYER. No tickets required.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinée: Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARD'S SURPRISE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 12, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland, 4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M. daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.
DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE HERALD IRISH RELIEF FUND.

OLE BULL, CAMPANINI,
ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
VALLERIA, BEHRENS, GALASSI,
EDWIN BOOTH.

PROGRAMME.
No. 1—Third Act of HAMLET.
EDWIN BOOTH and Company.
No. 2—OLE BULL.
No. 3—Selections by HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY, Miss CARY, Mlle. VALLERIA, and Signori CAMPANINI, GALASSI, BEHRENS, and BISACCIA (accompanist) have volunteered, by permission of Col. MAPLESON.
No. 4—Third Act of OTHELLO.
EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
No. 5—Selections by HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.
No. 6—The whole of TAMING OF THE SHREW.
EDWIN BOOTH as Petruchio, supported by his Dramatic Company.
No. 7—THE NINTH REGIMENT N. G. DRUM AND FIFE CORPS, under command of Drum-Major Geo. W. Hill, in American and Irish airs.

POPULAR PRICES.

TICKETS for sale at the Academy of Music box-office on and after Tuesday.

ADMISSION..........$1 00
RESERVED SEATS (down stairs)..........1 50
FAMILY CIRCLE (reserved seats)..........50

PERFORMANCE commences at 8, sharp. CARRIAGES may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SPRING SEASON.
THIRD NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) March 5, production of Donizetti's opera, LA FAVORITA.
Fernando, Signor CAMPANINI; Alfonso, Signor DEL PUENTE; Baldassare, Herr BEHRENS, and Leonora, Miss ANNIE L. CARY.
Director of the Music and Conductor....Signor ARDITI.
First Grand Matinee SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 o'clock.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Elvino, Signor CAMPANINI; Il Conte Rodolfo, Signor DEL PUENTE; Teresa, Mme. LABLACHE, and Amina, Mlle. MARIE MARIMON.
MONDAY, March 8, AIDA.
Rhadames, Signor CAMPANINI; Amonasro, Signor GALASSI; Ramfis, Herr BEHRENS; Amneris, Miss A. L. CARY, and Aida, Mme. EMILIE AMBRE. Grand Extra Night.
TUESDAY, March 9, IL FLAUTO MAGICO.
Principal characters by Mlle. Marie Marimon, Mme. Alwina Valleria, Miss Annie L. Cary, Mme. Lablache, Signori Runcio, Del Puente, Behrens, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY, March 10, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Matinée Prices—Parquet and balcony, $2; family circle, (reserved,) $1; family circle, (unreserved,) 50 cents; general admission, $1; box-office open from 9 till 5.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
The only theatre under the management of
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY NIGHT at 8, the PERFECTION of COMEDY, SPECTACLE, and MUSIC. THE
ROYAL MIDDY
MATINEES of the ROYAL MIDDY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
, Seats may be secured a fortnight ahead.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THE IDEALS.
E. G. GILMORE..........Lessee and Manager
THE FAMOUS BOSTON IDEALS!!
including Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Miss ADELAIDE DETCHON, Miss MARY BEEBE, Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, &c., together with a VAST PROFESSIONAL CHORUS, in
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
For a FORTNIGHT only. MATINEES ON SATURDAYS ONLY.
PRICES: Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 extra.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
MR. A. M. PALMER..........Sole Lessee and Manager
7TH WEEK
AND SOLID SUCCESS
OF MR. EDGAR FAWCETT'S PLAY,
THE FALSE FRIEND.
This fascinating work, with its splendid scenes—the most magnificent ever set upon this stage—and with a cast of characters made from the
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA,
will be given every evening, and at the SATURDAY Matinées.
SATURDAY, MARCH 6, EIGHTH MATINEE OF THE FALSE FRIEND.

DICKENS AND SHAKESPEAREAN MORNINGS.
MR. VANDENHOFF
will positively read at Chickering Hall THURSDAY, (to-day,) at 3:30 o'clock. He will render the programme which was originally announced for last Thursday, including two scenes from SHAKESPEARE'S "KING JOHN," "THE CANE-BOTTOMED CHAIR," "LOUISE ON THE DOORSTEP," "KING OF DENMARK'S RIDE," "JASPER DEAN'S MUSINGS—TOO LATE NOW," "MISS LUCINDA," &c. Reserved seat tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager, No. 27 Cooper Institute.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
STEELE MACKAYE..........Manager.
HAZEL KIRKE. | UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS. The DOUBLE STAGE, the healthful ventilation, the elevated orchestra, &c., &c. The SUPERB STOCK COMPANY every evening at 8:30. Matinée SATURDAY, at 2. | FIFTH WEEK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
JOHN T. FORD..........Lessee and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
D'Oyly Carte's London Opera Company and of
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 6, AT 2, LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, LAST NIGHT and 100TH PERFORMANCE of the
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 8, Brooklyn Academy.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
35th-st. and Broadway..Charles Reiche & Bro., Prop'rs.
CIRCUS.
Eighth week. Crowded houses daily. The Aquarium Department is perfect. Two performances daily; afternoon at 2, evening at 8 o'clock. Admission to all, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. | OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.
LOVE'S ENDURANCE; or, KILL HIM IF YOU CAN.
SEA-FOAM; or,
A HIGH OLD TIME IN A BAKE-SHOP.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D-ST.
FIFTH WEEK OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
HIAWATHA.
MONDAY, March 8, ROBINSON CRUSOE.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.
THE SECOND COURSE OF LECTURES for 1879–80 will be delivered in Chickering Hall on THURSDAYS at 8 P. M. The third lecture will be given by Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY, March 4.
Subject—OUR MINES OF GOLD AND SILVER—THEIR PRESENT AND FUTURE.
Tickets can be obtained from members and officers of the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—REV. HERBERT H. HAYDEN (lately tried in New-Haven) will lecture THURSDAY, March 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject—CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preside. The Hon. Enoch L. Fancher will introduce speaker. Box office opens Monday, March 8; admission, 50c. and 75c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th-st., near Broadway.
GOSPEL PREACHING TO-NIGHT
by the Rev. JOSEPH BRADFORD CLEAVER.
COME AND HEAR, BELIEVE, AND OBEY THE GOSPEL.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE,
NO. 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

This old-established and favorite family hotel, having been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, is highly commended to American families visiting Paris. Situated on the Rue de la Paix, near the Boulevards, the location is unsurpassed. The proprietor hopes by careful attention to his guests and an unexceptionable cuisine to merit the patronage of Americans visiting Paris.
L. KARST, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $40, $50, $75; 7-octave, large size, four round corners, fine tone, $90; magnificent rosewood upright, $135, a bargain; 7-octave Chickering Piano, cheap; Organs, $30 upward; $3, $4, and $5 monthly taken until paid for. Second-hand instruments bought, sold, and exchanged; repairing and tuning a specialty. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL for Dancing, No. 112 5th-av.; private instruction daily in "Society" and "Knickerbocker" waltzes.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments, brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs.
Wholesale and Retail.
Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.
J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 388 and 390 Canal-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering 2,500 barrels, more or less, of natural Hydraulic Cement, at the site of the north wing of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments in this city, will be received at this office until 12 M. of March 12, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders.

Specifications, general instructions for bidders, and blank forms of proposal will be furnished to regular manufacturers and dealers upon application to the office.
THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

CHINAMEN COMING EAST.

THE CAR-LOAD WHICH ARRIVED IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The Atlantic express train over the Erie Road which arrived in Jersey City at 7:25 o'clock yesterday morning had attached to it one car which was filled with Chinamen from San Francisco. The party consisted of 30 men, who had taken advantage of the low fare which was the result of the recent war between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to turn their backs on the city of Kearney, and shake the dust of the Sand Lots from their pig-tails. They were expected by friends of their own race in this City, and at the foot of Chambers-street were met by delegations of their countrymen, who escorted them in squads to the quarters temporarily assigned to them. All were scrupulously neat and clean, and the officers of the Erie Road say that the car in which they rode came into Jersey City a model of cleanliness, as compared with those occupied by white emigrants. The men—there were no women in the lot—are not representatives of the lower classes of the San Francisco Chinamen. Several of them had worked laundries of their own in the Golden State, and the rest were cigar-makers or boot-makers. They came from the middle class, between the Chinese merchant and the degraded coolie, and decided to leave San Francisco to make sure of their lives and little accumulations from the attacks of Kearney and his gang of hoodlums. All were dressed in their native costume, loose, flowing trousers and long blouses, with wooden-soled slippers, and all wore the cherished pig-tail, either streaming down the back, a temptation to wicked small boys, or wound tightly around the top of the closely-shaven head. They went directly off with their friends to different parts of the City.

That distrust of Americans which Kearneyism has very naturally implanted in the Chinese mind in San Francisco seems to have crossed the continent, and affected the Asiatics in this City. A canvass of Chinatown, which is located in the lower part of Mott-street, failed to unearth a single Chinaman who would admit the arrival of any of his fellow-countrymen. Woo Kee, who keeps the largest Chinese boarding-house in the City, at No. 34 Mott-street, and is supposed to be cognizant of every movement among his compatriots, solemnly declared to the reporter that not a single Chinaman had reached New-York since Tuesday, and all the other Asiatics approached in Mott-street told a similar story. At the Erie office it was learned that the baggage of the Chinamen, consisting principally of canvas bags, stuffed with clothing and domestic utensils, and mattresses and blankets, had been sent to Quong Shing, Chung & Co., No. 2 Mott-street, and to Sam Owen & Co., No. 19 Park Row. Quong was silent. Ching and Chung could speak no English, and the "Co." of No. 2 Mott-street was invisible. Sam Owen is a tall, pleasant-faced Chinaman, to whom the face of a "paper man" has no terrors, and he greeted the reporter with a pleasant smile in his basement laundry. In one corner stood a dozen large canvas bags and one old carpet-bag, the baggage of his friends, and on a stool sat one of the newcomers, a well-formed, intelligent looking man, whom Sam Owen introduced as Wah Ling, "one my countrymen." In the conversation which followed, Sam Owen acted as interpreter, and, in his pigeon English, told in a few words the objects of the new arrivals, and the cause of their coming to this City.

"San Francisco," said Wah Ling, speaking through the interpreter, "no good place for Chinaman any more. White man fiaid to bling his shirts to iron any more. Chinaman get pounded with stones by boys on stleet. He hear he can make money in New-Lork, and boys no poundhim with stones. Tickets velly low now, so he buy one piece of paper and come to New-Lork."

Wah Ling is a laundryman, who had his own little shop in San Francisco, and intends to establish one here. There are some six other small capitalists in the party who will go into business for themselves, but the greater number are journeymen workmen, and expect to work for wages. Sam Owen says that all have friends in this City who will take care of them till they get work. He laughed as heartily as a Chinaman ever does laugh when told that none of the newcomers could be traced in Mott-street, and said that nearly all the party were quartered in Chinatown. "They fiaid papers," he said, "papers dlive 'em way flom San Flancisco." Then he laughed again, and, checking himself, exclaimed loftily, "but me no fiaid; fliends no fiaid." When asked if any more Chinamen were expected to arrive soon, he turned to Wah Ling, and, after putting the question, interpreted the answer, "Mebbe no. Ticket go up now. Ticket low down then, 35 dollar; now high up, 65 [illegible]. Mebbe no more Chinaman come."

A batch of about a dozen Mongolians also arrived from San Francisco yesterday by the Pennsylvania Road, and several were dropped at Philadelphia. Some of those who came by the Erie are to go to Philadelphia, but the majority will remain in this City.

THE NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED—ESSENTIAL CHANGES OF PLAN.

The projectors of the proposed new Mining Stock Exchange and Trust Company appear to be gentlemen whose minds are subject to frequent changes. They held a meeting yesterday, and adopted a new plan for the establishment of an Exchange, which is essentially different in nearly every particular from the plans heretofore made public in their circulars and oral utterances. The name of the new exchange is to be "The American Mining Stock Exchange." It is to be governed by such rules and regulations "as shall hereafter be established or approved by this corporation." The number of members is to be 800, "of which number only 500 shall be accepted during the year 1880, and upon the following terms and conditions: 200 approved members, or any part thereof, shall be admitted upon payment of $1,000 each; 300 members, or any part thereof, shall be admitted upon payment of $5,000 each. But each member paying the sum of $5,000 shall be entitled in addition to his seat, to one share of certain 300 shares of the full paid capital stock of this corporation, to be hereafter provided for that purpose. Of the remaining 300 seats, 275 shall not be offered or sold until after the 1st day of January, 1881, or for a less sum than $5,000 for each and every seat, but each and every seat so sold after the 1st day of January, 1881, shall be in like manner entitled to one share of an additional 275 shares of the full paid capital stock of this corporation, to be hereafter provided. But this corporation reserves the right to sell the whole or any part of the last-mentioned 275 shares prior to Jan. 1, 1881, at a price not less than $4,000 per share. In which event the last-mentioned 275 seats or memberships shall be offered for sale at $5,000 each without stock."

No seat can be sold or transferred by members until 350 members shall have been admitted, or without the assent of the corporation. The annual dues are fixed at $100. As soon as 100 persons shall have subscribed, paid, and duly qualified as members, the President is required to provide a suitable room for transacting business. The fee for placing mining stocks on the regular list is set at $500, and all stocks remaining on the list over one year must pay $100 per annum in advance. All mining stocks bought, sold, or exchanged on the Exchange must be received and delivered at the Trust Company's clearing-house, and the purchasers and sellers must pay to the corporation 25 cents each for every 100 shares of stock, or any fractional part thereof, sold or delivered. All mining stocks listed at the Exchange must, within six months, register and transfer at the office of the Trust Company.

Notices were sent out to 260 selected applicants to appear before the committee and qualify as members. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: L. Von Hoffman, R. C. McCormick, L. M. Lawson, A. P. K. Safford, H. A. W. Tabor, Henry Havemeyer, G. D. Roberts, Milton S. Latham, Elisha Riggs, S. B. Elkins, William F. Shafer, Rufus W. Leavitt, and Drake De Kay. L. Von Hoffman & Co. were appointed bankers to the corporation, and David Dudley Field, counsel.

MR. VANDERBILT WANTS MORE LAND.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday received a communication from Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, counsel for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, setting forth that the company desire to take a lease for 30 years of the land under water from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-second streets, North River, with the view of enlarging their terminal facilities at this port. The writer of the communication added: "While the company will do this at their own cost and the outlay of several millions of dollars, the City of New-York will share in the immense increase of business which will thereby be brought here. It will be necessary to erect upon the piers additional elevators and other permanent structures, and the company would not be justified in the undertaking if they have to be surrendered within a short period after their construction. Our improvements will immediately dedicate to commerce a large territory at present of no practical value, and of little prospective use, except for the work now proposed. We respectfully submit that the best interests of the City, present and future, will be promoted by tendering every facility to enterprises like the present, which are semi-public in their character, although done wholly at the expense of the railroad company, and which will confer such lasting benefits upon the trade and business of New-York." No action was taken on the communication.

THE ALDERMANIC PAY-ROLLS.

Controller Kelly sent the pay-rolls of the Aldermen for the months of November and December, 1879, to Mayor Cooper yesterday for his signature. They were transmitted when they were first due for his approval, but, under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, he declined to sign them, because the name of ex-Alderman George Hall was on the list. It was claimed that the election of Hall was fraudulent, and two of the Inspectors of Election of his district were convicted of tampering with the returns. Mr. Jacob A. Hatzel contended that he had received a majority of the votes cast for the office, and he appealed to the Board of Aldermen for redress; but the latter decided that Hall was entitled to the seat. Mr. Hall subsequently obtained a judgment for the amount of his salary, and the Controller sent a transcript of it to the Corporation Counsel for advice. Mr. Whitney returned it with his approval, and referred to the fact that "the Court of Appeals, in the recent cases of The People ex rel. Hatzel against Hall and McVeagy against the Mayor, held that the action of the Board of Aldermen upon the election of one of the members was not final, but was subject to review by the courts. It held further, however, that the action of the board in that regard was a judicial act, and that Mr. Hatzel, by invoking a decision of the board, submitted himself to its jurisdiction, and that it was an adjudication binding upon him when made." Mr. Whitney adds "that this is a somewhat new exposition of the law applicable to these cases, but seems to settle this case," and, therefore, he certified the judgment. The Mayor has not yet signed the pay-rolls.

BAD NEWS FOR SMOKERS.

A MOVEMENT TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF TOBACCO.

Some 300 gentlemen engaged in the sale of tobacco in this City and vicinity assembled in the large hall of the Cooper Union, last evening, for the purpose of organizing an association for the protection of their interests against dealers who are engaged in underselling the market. Mr. T. C. Allen, President of the recently-formed Jobbers' Association, called the meeting to order. He said the object of the new organization was to advance prices, both in the jobbing and retail tobacco trade. Prices have been so cut up lately by irregular competition that it has become absolutely necessary to make some advance for self-protection. To make the movement a success, the jobbers require the active co-operation and aid of the retailers, and it was to secure this that the meeting was called. It was proposed to form an association which should make and maintain regular prices, and if united action was taken success was certain. A committee of five was appointed to prepare by-laws for the organization, and after they had retired from the hall for consultation, a communication was read from H. Wilkins & Co., of Baltimore, inclosing a check for $50 to be turned into the treasury, and another from Goodwin & Co. offering to contribute $5,000, if nine other firms will do the same, to establish opposition stores by the side of such as refuse to adopt the price-list of the organization, in which stores all goods shall be sold below cost.

The by-laws reported by the committee were adopted without amendment. They provide that the organization shall be called the "Tobacco-dealers' Protective Association," and the object of the society shall be to secure uniform and remunerative retail prices for all goods sold by tobacconists. Any dealer or manufacturer may become a member by the payment of an annual fee of $1, and signing the following pledge:

"We hereby pledge our word of honor that we will not sell below the retail price-list established by this association or its Managing Committee; that we will aid, with all our power and ability, to prevent any dealer from underselling the established retail rates; that we will do all we can to bring the profits of our trade to a remunerative living rate; that we will not buy from any jobber, peddler, or manufacturer who sells to a retailer who sells at less than the prices established by this association; that if any manufacturer will not aid in refusing his goods to a jobber or retailer who is selling under the established prices, we hereby solemnly pledge our word of honor not to handle any of the goods of his manufacture, under any consideration, until we are duly notified by the Managing Committee, that such party or parties have complied with the rules of our association, and given all aid and assistance necessary to secure us all a margin essential to carry on our business."

The officers of the association are a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Managing Committee of 10, which committee is to have full power to supervise all the business of the association, to establish any rules and regulations which they may deem proper for the guidance of members, and to elect a Secretary, who shall devote his time to the work of the society, and to be paid a salary, to be fixed hereafter. The term of each officer is limited to one year. Under these by-laws, the following officers were elected: President—William H. Jobelman; Vice-Presidents—Ernest Nathan, of Brooklyn; E. Hirsch, and S. Strauss; Treasurer—T. C. Allen; Managing Committee—Charles Marks, John C. Rue, I. Cohn, M. Hirsch, L. Hammen, Henry Helvy, Solomon Ottenburg, J. Kaufman, S. Simon, and G. M. Shepherd. The rolls were then opened for signatures, and were signed by 165 tobacco-dealers. The work of preparing a price-list for adoption by the association was assigned to the Managing Committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

PRESIDENT GARRETT SUMMONED FOR CONTEMPT—ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The telegraph lines along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been operated by the Atlantic and Pacific Company under a contract which expired on the 17th ultimo. The contract stipulated that the railroad company might either renew the lease or assume control of the wires by paying for the improvements made by the telegraph company. A notice was sent by the officers of the railroad company on Saturday last to the officers of the telegraph company, informing them that the railway company, "in the exercise of the option granted to it" by the telegraph company, would, on March 1, take possession of the telegraph poles and wires erected by the latter corporation along the lines of the railway and its connections, and would, also, on the same day terminate the license under which the telegraph company had been using such poles and wires. An injunction to restrain the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio was at once procured from Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, and was served upon Mr. John W. Garrett, the President of the railroad company, who happened to be in this City. Notwithstanding this injunction, the Baltimore and Ohio Company took possession of the poles and wires. Having ousted the Atlantic and Pacific Company, the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company connected the wires they had seized with the wires of the American Union Telegraph Company. An order was obtained yesterday by the attorneys of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, from Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, directing John W. Garrett to show cause to-morrow why he should not be punished for contempt in failing to obey the injunction issued on Feb. 28. The affidavit on which the order was made was sworn to by Mr. A. B. Chandler, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. It recited the facts concerning the issuance of the injunction and the seizing of the wires, and averred that President Garrett ought to have prevented such seizure by telegraphing to Baltimore and other places the fact that he and his subordinates had been enjoined from interfering with the use of the wires by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. In closing his affidavit, President Chandler declared that the Atlantic and Pacific Company will be damaged in the sum of $100,000 if it is not at once reinstated in possession of the wires along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday procured from Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, an injunction restraining the American Union Company from erecting three poles in Washington-street, between Cedar and Vesey, alleging that these would seriously interfere with their wires in that locality.

THE CHAPIN HOME FOR THE AGED.

The members of the Rev. Dr. Chapin's congregation celebrated yesterday the seventh annual reunion of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, in Sixty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. Most of the visitors were ladies. In the afternoon several prominent clergymen delivered addresses. Among these were the Rev. Dr. Armitage, the Rev. Dr. Bevan, the Rev. Dr. Pullman, the Rev. Dr. Shackelford, of the Church of the Redeemer; the Rev. Mr. Fay, and the Rev. Smith Dedre, of the Universalist Church at Stamford, Conn. The Rev. Dr. Pullman presided at the religious exercises, and introduced the speakers. In the evening another reunion was held at the Home, when the Rev. Dr. Chapin spoke briefly of the benefits of a home for aged people after they had passed through the storms of life. The remainder of the evening was given up to singing, short speeches, and other amusements. The Home was established by the clergyman whose name it bears. At the time it was founded Dr. Chapin insisted that admission to the Home should not be limited to members of the Universalist Church. Worthy aged people are received irrespective of religious persuasion or nationality, and in this respect the Home differs from those of other denominations. The conditions of admission are good character and a deposit of $800, which is invested as capital, and not used to defray running expenses. For the latter subscriptions are raised. At present there are about 45 inmates, most of them old ladies. The house is comfortably warmed, and the rooms are well furnished. The entire management is under the control of Mrs. Chapin, who is President of the Home. The Vice-Presidents are Mrs. N. L. Cort, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, and Mrs. C. L. Stickney. The Treasurer is Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall; the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. D. Youmans, and the Recording Secretary, Mrs. V. C. King. The Advisory Committee consists of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman, D. D. T. Marshall, E. B. Fellows, C. P. Huntington, George G. Lake, J. A. Jameson, W. A. Miles, N. L. Cort, C. L. Stickney, and E. R. Holden. The average annual income of the Home from subscriptions and other sources is $18,000. A gift of $10,000 was recently received.

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS PURCHASED.

The third of the regular weekly purchases of bonds by the Government for the sinking fund took place at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and was superintended by Secretary Sherman in person. Twenty-five firms and corporations sent in offers aggregating $15,120,600 at the following prices: Sixes of 1881, 105.85 to 106.24; sixes of 1880, 104 to 104.25; fives of 1881, 103.60 to 104. The Secretary ordered the acceptance of all the sixes of 1881 offered at 105⅞ and under, and all the sixes of 1880 at 104 and under. The following were successful:

First National Bank—$2,383,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.85.
Merchants' National Bank—$67,500 sixes of 1881 at 105.75.
J. & W. Seligman & Co.—$50,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.87.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—$6,500 sixes of 1881 at 105⅞.
Drexel, Morgan & Co.—$5,000 sixes of 1880 at 104.
Hatch & Foote—$4,000 sixes of 1880 at 104.
Total, $2,507,000 sixes of 1881, and $9,000 sixes of 1880. Grand total, $2,516,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of persons interested in a free training and cooking school will be held at 3 o'clock to-day, at No. 228 West Thirty-eighth-street.

The Rev. Herbert H. Hayden will deliver his lecture upon "Circumstantial Evidence," on Thursday evening, March 11, in the Academy of Music.

The Controller's monthly statement shows that the City debt, on Feb. 29, was $108,124,770 51, exclusive of revenue bonds, amounting to $2,382,100.

Special religious services will be held this and to-morrow evening in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broome and Ridge streets. The Rev. E. A. Elmore will preach to-night.

A return match between teams of the New-York Archery Club and the Ascham Archers, of Brooklyn, will take place at the Ninth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening.

In consequence of the bad weather last evening, the fancy dress ball of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was not held at the New-York Skating Rink. It will occur on Wednesday evening next.

Mr. George Walker has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the Presidency of the Edison Telephone Company, and will sail for Europe on the 11th inst. to assume his new duties as Consul-General at Paris.

The Dock Commissioners resolved yesterday to enter a protest against the passage of Mr. Deane's bill for the enlargement of Gansevoort Market territory, on the ground that it proposes to take the Gansevoort-street yard of the Dock Department for market purposes.

Controller Kelly yesterday transmitted to Mayor Cooper, for his signature, a warrant for $125 to the credit of ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Grady, "for services during the month of February, 1880, attending to various matters before the Legislature affecting the finances of the City."

Twenty-five peddlers were yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court for obstructing Broadway. They were charged with selling prize packages, puzzles, and the like. The prize package men were fined $10, and the others, with some half-dozen exceptions, were fined $1 each.

The Philo-Celtic Society will celebrate Robert Emmet's birthday, by listening to an oration from Chief Justice Shea, in the Cooper Union, this evening. John Savage, LL. D., will preside. The Marquis Talleyrand-Perigord will attend the meeting and address it. The proceeds will be sent to help the needy in Ireland.

David Johnston and James Farrell, two till-tappers, were held for trial by Justice Otterbourg yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The former was charged with robbing the money-drawer in Robert Pearson's Seventh-avenue bakery. Farrell had tapped the till in Edward Hermon's liquor store on Greenwich-street.

The athletic entertainment in aid of the Irish Relief Fund, which is to be given by the various amateur athletic clubs of this City and vicinity at Madison-Square Garden to-night, promises to be a success. About 400 athletes have entered for the running, walking, tugs-of-war, and wrestling events which compose the programme.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday sent a request to Dr. MacDonald and the Bellevue Hospital Advisory Board to investigate the case of Michael Fitzgerald, who died in the Homeopathic Hospital, on Ward's Island, after having been, it is alleged, cruelly treated by one of the keepers employed on the Island.

Mary, alias Della Donovan, an expert pickpocket, who was detected by Detective Hess, in Grand-street, in the act of stealing a pocket-book containing $1 05 from Lizzie Allee, of No. 142 Mulberry-street, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday. Being an old offender, Judge Gildersleeve sentenced her to three years in the Penitentiary.

While a large number of ladies and gentlemen were enjoying themselves at a party at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Ingoldsby, No. 24 Downing-street, on Tuesday evening, Stephen Dillon sneaked into the ladies' dressing-room and stole $128 worth of wearing apparel. He was arrested while carrying the bundle through Bedford-street, and Justice Otterbourg yesterday committed him for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

At an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Ann Rafferty, who on the 19th ultimo was fatally injured at Forty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, by being run over by engine No. 83 of the Hudson River Railroad, the jury censured the company for stopping the engine between the crossings of the streets and for not having a flagman at every street; they admonished the engineer to be careful when starting the engine at a public thoroughfare.

The return of Mayor Cooper to the writ of certiorari by which Gen. W. F. Smith seeks to review the action of the Mayor in removing him from the office of Police Commissioner was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It is similar to the return in the Nichols case. In it Mayor Cooper denies that his action was effectual in removing Gen. Smith, and asserts that the removal was effected by the Governor on the record sent him by the Mayor, and on his own investigation.

The following securities were sold at auction in the Exchange Sales-room yesterday: Fifty shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 168½; 315 shares Wilcox Silver-plate Company of Meriden, Conn., $25 each, at 81 to 80; $1,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent bond, interest April and October, at 97; $15,000 Scioto Valley Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent bonds, due 1896, interest January and July, $13,000 per mile, at 102; 50 shares New-York and New-Jersey Globe Gas-light Company, (limited,) $25 each, at 101; 30 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, at 100½; 40 shares Farragut Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 126½; 20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 165½; $2,000 New-Jersey Midland Railway Company consolidated 7 per cent gold bonds, due 1923, May, 1874, coupons on, $1,000 each, at 14.

BROOKLYN.

The handsome net sum of $7,000 was realized by the charity ball given in the Academy of Music in aid of the Industrial Home for Destitute Children, on Butler-street.

The Fountain Gun Club publishes a card protesting against the mutilation of birds at pigeon-shooting matches. A committee has been appointed by the club to call on Mr. Hiram Howe and insist that the practice shall not again be permitted on the grounds of the Brooklyn Driving Park.

The Rev. D. R. Fraser will be installed this evening as Pastor of the Classon-Avenue Presbyterian Church. The installation sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Ludlow, the charge to the Pastor will be delivered by the Rev. C. H. Hall, D. D., and the charge to the people by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

Officer James M. Stone, who was assaulted by a gang of roughs at the corner of Columbia and Pacific streets on Sunday afternoon, experienced a change for the worse yesterday. The doctors fear that all hope for his recovery must be abandoned. Capt. Leavy has arrested all of the ruffians who took part in the assault upon the officer.

The funeral of the Rev. F. T. Steimle took place yesterday from the German Lutheran Church on Henry-street, of which he had been Pastor for 25 years. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hennecke, of Buffalo, and the choir was composed of the Saengerbund and Maennerchor singing societies. The remains were interred in the Lutheran Cemetery.

Mayor Howell sent a communication to the Board of City Works, yesterday, directing that no certificates be given to street-cleaning contractors without positive proof that their work had been thoroughly done. The City Works Commissioners adopted resolutions directing the street-cleaning and sewer-cleaning contractors to show cause within three days why their contracts should not be annulled and their sureties prosecuted. The streets and sewers are in a horrible condition of filth.

Mr. Philip L. Reeves was before Justice Courtney's court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to meet a charge made by Michael Moloney, a grocer, of having sold some furniture which he had previously mortgaged to Moloney, as the latter claims. Moloney did not appear to press his charge, and Mr. Reeves states his intention of bringing civil suit against him for false imprisonment. Mr. Reeves says he never owned, mortgaged, or sold any furniture in the house No. 227 Halsey-street, Brooklyn, as was charged.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officers O'Halloran and Conkling, of the First Precinct, discovered that the tenement-house No. 23 State-street, containing 20 persons, all of whom were asleep, was on fire. An over-heated stovepipe had set fire to the fireboard in one of the rooms. By prompt, energetic action the officers extinguished the flames before they had time to spread. The Board of Police and Excise passed a resolution yesterday commending the conduct of Messrs. Conkling and O'Halloran.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Thomas Barker, indicted for assault with intent to kill his brother Charles recently at the Pelhamville Station, Westchester County, gave bail yesterday in $10,000 to await trial, Edward Lambden, of New-Rochelle, and James W. Roosevelt, of Pelham, being his bondsmen.

Edward W. Kuster, of Yonkers, was arrested on Thursday, charged with appropriating to his own use about $4,500 belonging to Max Doctor and Simon Hatch, butchers, of this City. The Deputy Sheriff allowed Kuster to visit his mother's house, where he escaped. He is supposed to have come to this City, and the Westchester officers are now searching for him.

John B. Conkling, who was conjointly indicted with Francis Ryan for arson in the first degree, for having set fire to a store occupied by him at Verplanck's Point, Westchester County, on the 5th of November last, was put on trial yesterday afternoon. Ryan was tried last December, found guilty, and sent to the Elmira Reformatory. They kept a grocery store in the building, which was owned by Mrs. Catharine Hurst, and, having got a large insurance on their small stock, set fire to the store, having previously thoroughly saturated everything with kerosene. The case will probably be finished this morning.

In the replevin suit brought by Benjamin S. Dick against the Register of Westchester County, to recover possession of certain books, which came up before the Hon. J. F. Barnard, holding Circuit Court at White Plains, yesterday, the Judge decides that they belong to the person who rendered them valuable to the office, and that that person was Mr. Dick. These books were purchased when Stephen S. Marshall was Register and paid for by him, and contained valuable memoranda of searches. About six months ago Mr. Dick was superseded as searcher in the Register's office, and upon going out attempted to take these books with him, but was not allowed to do so by the Register; hence this suit.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rev. George M. Boynton, of the Belleville-Avenue Congregational Church, of Newark, has accepted a call to the Central Church, of Jamaica Plains, Mass.

The body of a young woman was found in the Passaic River, at Newark, yesterday. It has not been identified. Deceased had on a dark dress and wore plain ear-rings.

An unknown man was found lying insensible in the Bergen cut of Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday, with a pistol-shot wound in his mouth. He was taken to the Hudson County Hospital, but up to a late hour last night he had not recovered consciousness.

Capt. Daniel B. Bruen, the oldest native of Newark, died suddenly at his home in that city yesterday afternoon. He was born in 1795. He retired from business at the age of 80. He was the oldest person in the State, and was a Past Grand of the Grand Lodge. He served in the war of 1812 under Capt. Andrews.

Edward Carr, a New-York painter, obtained work in Jersey City yesterday, and his wife crossed the river at noon to carry him his dinner. While they were eating they were assailed by a number of local painters, who told Carr he must return to New-York, or they would do him serious injury. The Police were obliged to interfere, and Mr. and Mrs. Carr were taken to the station-house for protection.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

A meeting of the Commandery of the State of New-York of the military order of the Loyal Legion, United States, was held last evening at Delmonico's, Commander Gen. John M. Schofield presiding. Communications from the order in various States were received, and Lieut.-Commander Francis S. Brown, late of the United States Navy, was elected a member. A proposition made in a report on social entertainments, by a committee consisting of Col. H. M. Porter, Lieut.-Col. Clarke, and Lieut. Loyal Farragut, that professional and amateur singers, and others outside of the organization, should be invited to sing and recite on festive occasions, met with disfavor, and it was decided that there was sufficient talent in the commandery for all requirements of that kind. After the business meeting there was a collation, and about 200 Army and naval officers and ex-Army and ex-naval officers seated themselves at the table. Among those present were Gens. Slocum, Cochrane, McQuade, Locke, Jacob Sharp, H. E. Davies, Dayton, Gallatin, Lawrence, Wainwright, Martin T. McMahon, and Patten. Col. H. M. Porter made a humorous speech in regard to the proposed improvement in the character of the entertainments by the Committee on Social Entertainment, of which he was a member, and an original poem was recited by David L. Proudfit. The festivities, which were prolonged until a late hour, consisted in part of the singing of "hymns," as they are called by the members of the order, the "hymns" being old army songs, as "Benny Havens," "John Brown's Body," "Marching Through Georgia," &c.

THE SHOOTING OF EDWARD MORRISON.

The case of Charlotte Wilson, a colored woman, who, in a fit of jealousy, shot and injured Edward Morrison, clerk in the drug store of Dr. Theodore H. Sayre, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, was called by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in General Sessions, yesterday. Morrison has left the City rather than appear on the witness stand, but Mr. Russell is confident of being able to secure a conviction even without his testimony. On the night of Jan. 13, as Morrison was walking toward Dr. Sayre's store in company with a girl named Lottie Irving, the woman Wilson, with whom he had been intimate, angrily confronted him and inquired the relations existing between his companion and himself. His answer aroused her jealousy, and in a fit of frenzy she drew a pistol and fired at her lover. The bullet took effect over Morrison's left eye, but fortunately glanced off, inflicting only a superficial wound. When the affair was discovered, Morrison observed the strictest silence, positively refusing to say who had shot him. The prisoner, who was traced by the description of Morrison's companion, is a brazen, overdressed, and by no means prepossessing mulatto. Mr. John O. Mott, who defends the accused, will endeavor to show that her identification has never been satisfactorily proved. After a jury had been sworn a recess was taken, but one of the jurymen failed to return, and the case had to go over until to-day.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT CLAIMS.

W. E. Foster, Jr., counsel to the Produce Exchange special committee on claims for losses incurred during the Pittsburg riots in July, 1877, has addressed a circular letter to the claimants stating that the Commissioners of Allegheny County have, through their counsel, made him an offer to settle by the payment of 75 per cent. in cash of the value of goods destroyed, without interest, on satisfactory written proof of loss and ownership, provided there shall be no litigation. Mr. Foster strongly advises that these terms be accepted. He says he has been officially informed that they constitute the utmost amount that will be paid without litigation; that they have been agreed to on consultation with prominent citizens of the county, and that the sum necessary is to be raised by special arrangement. He asserts that if resort be had to the courts, it will be necessary to bring a separate action in each case, and that it will probably be four or five years before payment can be had, besides which the expense of litigation will be very great. On the other hand, if the offer be accepted, the papers can be prepared immediately, and if payment be made as promptly as the Allegheny County Commissioners promise, the expense will be small and the returns speedy. At the bottom of the circular is a foot-note by Judge Fancher concurring in Mr. Foster's views.

GROCERS' BANK SECURITIES.

The order to show cause why the Receiver of the Grocers' Bank should not be stayed from selling the securities of the bank, and a Referee be appointed, was argued before Judge Gilbert yesterday, in Brooklyn. Mr. B. F. Blair appeared on behalf of the Receiver, and Mr. Charles W. Bassler for the petitioner, Mr. William Dean. The court reserved its decision, saying that under no circumstances must the Receiver part with the forced paper.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Hon. George B. Sloan, of Oswego, N. Y., is at the Grand Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gilbert C. Walker, of Binghamton, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Thomas B. Keogh, of North Carolina, is at the Hoffman House.

C. F. Smithers, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is at the Windsor Hotel.

The Hon. Henry Smith, of Albany, and Col. B. Du Barry, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Lord George Montagu, of England; Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott, United States Navy; Gen. James Craig, of Missouri, and J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE HIGH PRICE OF QUININE.—Owing to the extremely high price at which Quinine has always been sold, many persons have frequently been compelled to forego the use of this most valuable medicine, even where it was an absolute necessity. Messrs. W. B. Rikers & Son, the well-known druggists of No. 353 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., recognizing this fact, have reduced the price of Quinine to about cost, thus enabling every one to obtain it when necessary.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Gallia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Browne, W. Brown, Dr. Balding, John W. Bell, Christy Bell, Miss Bell, E. Bunce, Charles J. Bigley, Miss Barton and brother and sister, Mrs. Byrnes, Henry M. Bascer, Mr. Buntin, C. W. Benson, Miss Borch, R. W. Cullen, Newton Claypool, Alexander Cowley, Mrs. Chisholm, Thomas Crotty, Dr. G. G. Clarke, Mr. Carter, George S. Cushing, Dr. William M. Cate, Miss J. Cunard, Dr. John Chambers Sturgis, T. Dick, J. S. Dackers, Samuel G. Dunham, Carl Drevien, Mrs. A. W. De Haven, Miss A. L. De Haven, Miss E. K. De Haven, Mrs. Becher, J. J. Freedman, R. Guiterman, Lord Grosvenor, L. Greenwood, C. Gabain, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graves, L. Goldsmith, Mr. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hastings, W. T. Houblon, Samuel C. Howell, Edwin Haviland, Victor Heurotea, Charles Kneeland, Mrs. Kass, Herman P. Kunst, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. C. Ketcham, D. D. Kelly, J. B. Light, J. S. Levi, A. S. Levi, S. M. Lesher, Mrs. Moos, Mrs. MacLane, Richard McFarlane, Alvah Millen, Jr., Archibald Montgomery, Donald MacNicoll, Mr. Milne, A. Milson, E. Milson, Gen. G. G. Magee, E. Polsom, George Pugh, Preston Powers, W. J. Reid, W. J. Rodale, Mr. and Mrs. Morden Bigg, Dr. Horace Richardson, Master Percy Sharpe, Norris Stockwell, Master Stockwell, Master N. P. Stockwell, Miss Stockwell, Henry Strahlheim, Edward C. Swayze, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Swayne, Mr. Sullivan, Harry Smith, Mrs. Thorp, W. G. Thomas, Mrs. Thouron, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Duzer, Mrs. Wichers, John Waugh, Mr. Wrey, Miss Anna Whyte, Mr. Wallace, E. C. Winans, Mr. Vauzner, T. L. Durham, G. W. Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Habdeck, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Smallwood.

In steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.—Frederick Shiffmann, Rudolph Talk, Mr. Reed, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Dr. Culbertson, Mrs. Culbertson, A. Bleichroeder, Henry Walter and family, Oscar Schwarz, G. R. Olntz, Mr. Jaeschky, August Heid, Mr. Liebenstein, Carl Wenzel, Richard Herald, Mrs. Ebbe, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Barnekner and two children, E. Christiensen, John M. Borges.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—James White, S. Stapleton, Mrs. E. Stapleton, Mrs. Campion, Miss Campion, Miss Agnes Caskell, Mrs. Fennell, Miss Marie Fennell, Miss A. Fennell, the Rev. J. J. O'Reilly, Miss Ellen Tomlinson, Miss E. Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Sydney Tomlinson, Samuel Kelsall, C. J. Herriman, Mr. Kistle, H. D. Brandeth, John Hill, E. McKnight, H. Roberts, J. W. Champney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarke and three children, Mrs. Hannah Clarke, Frederick Hand, John Thompson, Edward Lee, William Hayden, Mrs. S. Mings, Miss Eva Mings, Thomas White, Henry Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson and two children, W. L. Hughes, James Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. William Hughes, Mrs. Susanna Hughes, James Clark, Miss Mary Bond, John McKenna, J. C. Newell, Mrs. Mary Newell, Miss Christine Newell, Miss Maud Newell, Samuel Daley, A. G. Hianhart, William Wickman, N. Hanley, George Ellington.

In steam-ship City of Washington, from Havana.—A. N. Cassaique, H. Russell, C. S. Meshram, J. Nelson Tappan, Ofiato Spannochia, Mrs. J. E. Law, Miss M. Agramonte, Mrs. H. F. Bramosio, Mrs. C. Zayas and child, J. E. Law, F. R. Almeyda, H. A. Sanderson, G. A. Freeman, L. F. Armenido, Ricardo Cortelis, J. D. Stable, Mrs. Tissot, E. Gorrigue, Mr. and Mrs. William Watson, F. E. Ives, Howard Ives, Miss E. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Faber, Miss M. Faber, Frank Bailey, F. E. Amieiss, F. H. Phipps, J. J. Cestalas, J. B. Lazaro, H. A. Himely, John Crosley, Albert Tower, J. T. Tower.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—E. Anthony, Mrs. M. Bacon, the Rev. F. Capitani, Lieut. G. C. Cornell, J. W. Davis, the Rev. Thomas Dugan, James Durand, M. S. Euan, Mrs. M. Glenn, Mrs. M. Gray and child, P. E. Jenks, J. D. Johnstone, D. Jolley, A. B. Kelt, J. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. May, Lord George Montagu, J. H. Nicholls, J. Pearless, W. N. Robertson, W. Struckland, R. M. Thompson, F. A. Ward.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, March 3.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 3-10 of a second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:29 | Sun sets.......5:55 | Moon sets...1:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....1:41 | Gov. Island....2:30 | Hell Gate....3:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gate City, Daggett, Savannah, George Yonge; Gulf Stream, Ingram, Wilmington and Morehead City, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Hatteras, Boaz, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Morro Castle, Reed, Charleston, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Condron, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Andes, (Br.,) Ferguson, Port au Prince, Jacmel, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of Vera Cruz, Van Sice, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; California, (Br.,) Donaldson, London, Henderson Bros.

Barks Hassel, (Norw.,) Reinertsen, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.; John C. Smith, Jones, Matanzas, F. H. Smith & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Weyman, Cette, J. W. Parker & Co.; Constantia, (Norw.,) Kimasen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Libra, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Bilbao, Spain, Funch, Edye & Co.; Folkvang, (Norw.,) Henriksen, Philadelphia, Boekmann, Oerlin & Co.; Leopoldo, (Ital.,) Pasco, Marseilles, James Henry; Maiden City, (Br.,) Berryman, Baltimore, J. A. Horsey; Albion, (Norw.,) Larsen, Sagua la Grande, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Apis, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, London, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Tigri, (Aust.,) Glenich, Oporto, Seager Bros.; Giulio B., (Ital.,) Romano, Bordeaux, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Franconia, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of Washington, Timmermann, Havana 3½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hulphers, Lewes, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Rialto, (Br.,) Bond, Hull 18 ds., with mdse. and 5 passengers to Sanderson & Son.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Mallett, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Feb. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Ashland, Nelson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Irene, (Aust.,) Tomassich, Sligo 42 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Raffaele, (Ital.,) Savarese, Cette 54 ds., with wine, &c., to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Suez, (Swed.,) Ternstrom, Rouen 45 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Wigton, (Br.,) Hadwin, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Brig Cora, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Carty, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Scammell Bros.

Brig Alice Starrett, (Ger.,) Richtz, Lisbon 55 ds., with corkwood and iron ore to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, moderate, W.S.W.; raining and cloudy; at City Island, strong, S.W.; rain.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Labrador, for Havre; Gallia and Erin, for Liverpool; Holland, for London; Gate City, for Savannah; Morro Castle, for Charleston; Gulf Stream, for Wilmington, N. C.; Hatteras, for West Point, Va.; ship Timour, for Anjier; bark Everhard Delius, for Bremen; brig Emma, for Aberdeen.

BELOW.

Anchored at City Island, bound out, bark Atlantic, for Liverpool; schr. Terrapin, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 3.—Sld. 28th ult., Honor, Johanna, Capt. Koopcke, latter for New-York; 1st inst., Ihana, Sacramento, Tabor, Capt. Benvenuto; 2d inst., Alexandrovna, Imperador, latter for New-York; Julstral, Maid of Llangollen, latter for Portland.

Arr. 26th ult., Inga, Capt. Olsen; 28th ult., Emmanuele, Capt. Slano; New-York, Capt. Sorensen; 1st inst., Julie, Ole Muller; 2d inst., Baltic, Capt. Brinton; Osmond O'Brien, Robert Godfrey, off Hurst Castle; 3d inst., Trongate.

The steam-ship Elbis, (Br.,) Capt. Periam, from Baltimore Feb. 17, has arr. at Havre.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—The steam-ship Enrique, (Span.,) Capt. Mujica, from New-Orleans Feb. 13, has arr. here.

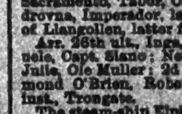
The steam-ship Illyrian, (Br.,) Capt. Armstrong, from Boston Feb. 21, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Pennsylvania, of the American Line, sld. for Philadelphia at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, March 3.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York Feb. 21, arr. here to-day, on her way to Glasgow.

GLASGOW, March 3.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stewart, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—The American Line steam-ship British Empire, Capt. Fawcett, from Philadelphia Feb. 21, arr. here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.



TO-DAY,

Last Day of Our Special Exhibition of Spring Suits.

EHRICH BROS.,

EIGHTH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.

PARASOLS.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

498 and 500 Broadway,

WILL EXHIBIT THE

NEW STYLE,

On Monday, March 8.

ATTENTION OF DEALERS SOLICITED.

OFFICES HEATED BY STEAM IN THE TIMES BUILDING, TO BE LET ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.

The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

21st Annual Statement OF THE

NORTHWESTERN Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

INCOME.

For premiums	$1,860,977 98	
For interest and rents	1,317,567 18	
Total		$3,178,545 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$819,893 16	
Matured endowments	740,968 94	
Surrendered and lapsed policies	310,777 90	
Dividends to policy-holders	792,158 59	
Total payments to policy-holders	$2,663,745 69	
Taxes	29,727 53	
Commissions, agents' expenses and salaries	188,750 27	
Commuted commissions	13,348 33	
Medical examinations	13,714 00	
Salaries, officers, clerks, Ex. Com. and per diem and expenses of Trustees	109,931 44	
Advertising, supplies, and exchange	20,607 95	
Exchange and postage	13,099 99	
Law, loan and claim expenses	48,065 16	
Fuel, gas, building expenses, furniture, traveling	4,649 95	
Total Disbursements		$3,165,763 81

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage		$10,398,984 63	
Premium notes		2,154,311 21	
Real estate		1,666,997 96	
U. S. bonds, market value	$1,761,695 00		
Missouri (6s) bonds, market value	51,800 00		
Other securities, market value	100,030 19		
		$1,913,525 19	
Cash on hand and in bank		1,096,822 76	
Accrued interest and rent		533,948 60	
Ledger accounts and bills receivable		41,893 02	
Office furniture		7,500 00	
*Deferred premiums		144,176 25	
*New premiums on policies not reported		19,396 55	
*Unpaid renewal premiums, principally December collect'ns		19,684 18	
Total Assets			$18,002,142 35

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims unadjusted	$217,232 90	
Premiums paid in advance	4,359 59	
Accrued commissions (estimated)	3,000 00	
Unpaid dividends (estimated)	7,000 00	
Reserve on policies lapsed, entitled to paid-up insurance	14,911 00	
Reserve (actuaries' 4 per cent)	14,726,880 00	
Total Liabilities		$14,973,383 49

Surplus over 4 per cent. Reserve - - - - $3,028,158 86

*Twenty-five per cent. deducted.

OFFICERS:

H. L. PALMER, President.
MATTHEW KEENAN, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
WILLARD MERRILL, Secretary.
J. W. SKINNER, Assistant Secretary.
L. McKNIGHT, M. D., Medical Director.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK,

160 FULTON-ST., COR. BROADWAY,

MUNSELL AND CORBIN, General Agents.
J. S. GAFFNEY, Superintendent Eastern Department.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1879........$46,[illegible] 44

RECEIVED IN 1879.

For premiums	$5,750,441 67	
For interest and rents	3,203,848 99	
		8,954,290 66
		$55,179,473 1[illegible]

DISBURSED IN 1879.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

For claims by death and matured endowments	$3,745,263 54	
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,886,364 97	
Lapsed and surrendered policies	1,506,455 86	
Total to policy-holders	$7,13[illegible]	

EXPENSES.

Commissions to Agents	$308,145 59	
Salaries of officers, clerks, and all others employed on salary	97,574 29	
Medical examiners' fees	12,544 95	
Printing, stationery, advertising, postage, exchange, &c.	104,948 89	
Profit and loss	2,495 50	
	$525,708 45	
Taxes	340,538 89	
		$8,063,[illegible]
Balance net assets, Dec. 31, 1879		$47,116,[illegible] 87

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien	$23,317,402 97
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds	27,983 28
Premium notes on Policies in force	4,166,717 81
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company	11,089,472 47
Cost of United States Registered Bonds	4,[illegible],655 14
Cost of State Bonds	612,900 00
Cost of City Bonds	2,[illegible],460 00
Cost of other Bonds	500,009 00
Cost of Bank Stock	81,633 00
Cost of Railroad Stock	26,000 00
Cash in bank at interest	1,418,[illegible] 00
Balance due from agents, secured	32,882 71
Bills receivable and Judgment	15,806 46
	$47,116,944 87

ADD.

Interest due and accrued	$1,453,488 52	
Rents accrued	16,779 09	
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	165,983 88	
Net premiums in course of collection	None.	
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	39,839 63	
		$1,676,090 11
Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1879		$48,793,034 48

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest	$44,074,325 00	
All other liabilities	1,277,257 06	
		$45,351,582 06
Surplus by Connecticut Standard		$3,440,793 4[illegible]
Surplus by New-York Standard, about		5,500,000 00
Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1879		5.54 per cent
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1879, 64,504, insuring		$164,585,133 00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.
D. H. WELLS, Assistant Secretary.
PHILIP S. MILLER, Gen'l Agent for N. Y. City, Long Island, and New-Jersey, No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway, New-York City.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

SPECIAL.

75 PIECES ALL-WOOL

FRENCH BEIGES,

At 39 Cents,

SELLING ELSEWHERE FROM 45 TO 60 CENTS.

STATION OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN RAILROAD AT THE ENTRANCE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, and 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY AND WALL PAPERS.

PARTIES ABOUT FURNISHING ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK, SUITABLE FOR HOUSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND SIZE. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

B. L. Solomon's Sons

29 Union Square, N. Y.

Cor 16th St.

Factory, - - 211 & 213 Wooster Street.

WINDSOR WAGONS,

MADE ONLY BY

BREWSTER

(OF 25TH-ST.)

The Spirit of the Times says, voluntarily:

The Windsor Wagons, with vertical steel plates, made by J. B. BREWSTER & CO., No. 145 East 25th-st., leave nothing to desire for the purpose of the road. They combine the "maximum of strength with the minimum of weight," and all spread of the axle is obviated. This wagon commands a higher price than any other made, and is a luxury which only men of means can afford, but to them it is a necessity, because they must have the best. The owners of the fastest roadsters are not content with any wagon for speeding except one of these made by

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.

WAREROOMS, 5TH-AV., CORNER 27TH-ST.